P & O
SCOTCH WHISKY.
10 YEARS OLD.
The only "SCOTCH" supplied
TO THE GREATER BRITAIN EXHIBITION
Rs. 2-12-0 PER BOTTLE.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,753—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1899.

VISITORS TO THE OLD COUNTRY

BAILEY'S HOTEL
(UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE)

CONTAINS OVER 300 APARTMENTS, FURNISHED WITH ALL MODERN LUXURY. TWO MINUTES FROM THE PARK, KENSINGTON GARDENS, IMPERIAL INSTITUTE, AND IN THE MIDST OF THE FASHIONABLE QUARTER.

MODERATE TARIFF.

GLOUCESTER ROAD, LONDON, S.W.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

PASSENGERS' LANDING ARRANGEMENTS.

ON ARRIVAL of the ENGLISH MAIL STEAMERS at BOMBAY, Passengers will be landed as soon as possible at BALLARD PIER. All Baggage will be landed at the same place, where it will be sorted and Delivered after payment of duty.

No Launches or Boats except those of the P. and O. Company will be allowed alongside the Steamer until the Passengers have left.

In order to prevent confusion, no person will be allowed to go on Board the Mail Steamers on Arrival, and Friends wishing to meet Passengers must await them on the Ballard Pier.

F. C. ALLEN,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th October, 1899

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M, 1899.
M. I. VALETTA	5023	C. F. Preston	21st Oct.
* SHANNON	4393	L. M. Wilmer	28th "
M. I. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	4th Nov.
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	11th "
M. I. CARTHAGE	5198	J. H. Landon	18th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	25th "
M. I. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	2nd Dec.
PENINSULAR	3287	W. Wheler	9th "
M. I. CALEDONIA	7558	E. Gordon	16th "
* SHANNON	4393	L. M. Wilmer	23rd "
M. I. PENINSULAR	3287	W. Wheler	30th "

The steamers marked M.I. proceed to MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only, and passengers tranship there for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH or LONDON.

The BRINDISI route is closed at present owing to quarantine.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

F. C. ALLEN,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 22nd September, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on.
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st Nov. 1899.
IMPERATRIX	G. Morovich	4,213	1st Dec. 1899.
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st Jan. 1900.

TRIESTE OR VENICE	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
* MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	18th Nov., 1899.
POSEIDON	A. Leva	3,575	7th Dec., 1899.
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	7th Jan., 1900.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 900.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	" 1,069.	" 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	22nd Oct., 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.

Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Oct., 17, 1899.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday.
SALAZIE	4,255	Aubert	24th Oct. 1899
TONKIN	6,300	Vaquier	21st Nov. 1899.
ANNAM	6,300	Lecoispellier	19th Dec., 1899

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Durrande.	15th Nov., 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.

Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway Family employes, Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency business undertaken.

Send for book of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 27th October, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 24th October, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE, AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 25th October, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Feo, Mahomerah, and Basrah, in the foregoing or any order, (weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S.S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 2nd November.

FOR KARACHI, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "VADALA," 3,334 tons, on or about 28th October.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "ELLORA," 1,996 tons, on or about 28th October.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore, rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 20th October, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,

BANKERS & AGENTS,

BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—8-1, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S. W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened with any amount over Rs. 200 without charge for Commission, and Interest allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 3, 6, 9 and 12 Months, at Interest to be learned on application.

PAY, PENSIONS AND ANNUITIES collected FREE of COMMISSION, and without Life Certificates.

Letters of CREDIT payable anywhere, issued at Current Rates.

DRAFTS, CHEQUES AND BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for Collection.

TELEGRAPHIC AND REGULAR HOME FAMILY REMITTANCES made AT THE BEST Exchange rate of the day.

ADDRESSES of HOME friends for Telegraphic purposes registered FREE.

VOLUMINOUS Private CODE minimising expense, at LIENTS' Service.

STOCKS, SHARES, &c., bought and sold.

GOVERNMENT PAPER AND OTHER SECURITIES kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.

MONIES Cabled and paid same day in England. Cost o Message about Rs. 8, and NO COMMISSION charged for remitting.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at specially favourable rates.

ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE—effected at reasonable rates.

Agents for the STANDARD and ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICES.

Full information promptly given and Handbooks sent free on application.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA AND CO.,

FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL BROKERS.

(ESTABLISHED 1886.)

TRANSACT EVERY KIND OF PERSONAL AGENCY, PARTICULARLY:—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles and Jaghirdars of Native states will best consult their interests by employing this firm as their BOMBAY AGENTS.

HOUSE, LAND, AND ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of VENDORS, PURCHASERS, and all who wish to HIRE or LET HOUSES, OFFICES, &c

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages deposit of title deeds).

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed.

MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their ORDERS and COMMISSIONS in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares, bought and sold, and advice given as to investments.

RECOVERY OF OUTSTANDINGS, RENT, and DEBTS collected and recovered.

PARTNERSHIP AND BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated. Partners with capital introduced. Capital procured for starting businesses Purchases and Sales of businesses negotiated.

LEGAL MATTERS, APPEALS, NEGOTIATIONS, PRIVATE ENQUIRIES, SETTLEMENTS UNDER ARBITRATION, skilfully conducted.

NOTE.—Under Section 37 of the Civil Procedure Code, and under Power of Attorney, Messrs. S. R. Bottlewalla & Co., act as the recognised Agents of mofussil constituents, thus saving them the necessity of coming to Bombay to file and conduct their cases.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.

CHARGES: Moderate. TERMS on Application.

OFFICES:

13, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,
(OVER MESSRS. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers.)

A BOON TO MEN.

A DESCRIPTIVE TREATISE ON THE MODERN AND SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES AND PHYSICAL DEBILITY IN MEN, including Premature Exhaustion and Loss of Vital Energy, with other allied affections, by local absorption, Revised and in progress, with the most advanced researches in the subject. Sent, in a plain sealed envelope, free of charge —S. NORTON, 59 and 60 CHANCERY LANE, LONDON ENGLAND. Established 30 Years.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.
SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE & CO.,
Proprietors.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

OPEN CURRENT and DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and transact BANKING BUSINESS generally on terms which may be learnt on application; also REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL Agency.

LONDON AGENTS:—GRINDLAY & Co.

WHISKEY! WHISKEY!!

ONE OF THE FINEST SCOTCH WHISKIES ever imported into this country is Messrs. PETER KEEGAN & CO'S OLD HIGHLAND "BALMORE" WHISKEY.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

HIGHEST POSSIBLE AWARD AND FIRST GOLD MEDAL, INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1897.

Nothing Finer or Better. Supplied to all the Crack Hotels and Restaurants of Bombay.

Every bottle bears a certificate from the great eminent Physician, Analyst and Scientist, Sir CHARLES A. CAMERON, Kt., M.D.; D.Ph.; Professor of Chemistry and Hygiene, L. K. Q. C. P. I., F. R. C. S. I., &c., &c.

Try it only once and you will never like any other. Absolutely pure and well matured.

To be had Retail of Messrs. B. PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., FELICE CORNAGLIA, MORENAS & Co., D. C. UMRIGUR, &c., &c.

Benefit of introduction at Specially Low Rates to Messes, Clubs, Hotels, &c.

Apply for further particulars at the HEAD OFFICE, 18, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

GLIMPSES OF THE EAST.

40 LOVELY PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS, comprising the most picturesque and interesting places of INDIA, BURMAH, CEYLON, and the STRAITS with full descriptive matter. Size of views, 9 1-2 in. by 7 1-2 in.

Rs. 3 only, the complete set. Paper Cover.

JUST THINK OF IT!!!

A VIEW ALBUM, containing a set of 24 views of the most prominent places in CALCUTTA, DARJEELING, and SIMLA, bound neatly in Cloth. (GILT) Covers, Size of Views, 4 in. by 4 1-2 in. Rs. 1-8 each album—A grand thing for presentation or for friends abroad. Cash or V. P. P.

TRUSTT & CO.,
145-1, Dhurumtollah Street, Calcutta.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ALL INTENDING ASSURERS should send for particulars of the

ORIENTAL'S LIFE POLICY.

THE Best and Cheapest Assurance obtainable in India.

THE FUNDS EXCEED

RS. 1,50,00,000.

Claims Paid Over NINETY LACS,

Since the Company was Established in 1874.

As the Expenses of Management are lower than those of any other Company of the same age, the "Oriental" can afford to grant POLICIES with Exceptionable Benefits.

Moderate Premiums
Unquestionable Security,
Liberal Surrender Values
Immediate Settlement of Claims.

Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Office,

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER F. I. A.,
Manager and Actuary.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel & Nickel. Rs.
With Turnpin Side	50	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	17
With Cur	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Moviliste" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible stay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

ELECTRO-PLATE AND CUTLERY DEPARTMENTS.

THE "CAVENDISH" TABLE CUTLERY

Made in Sheffield from Extra Quality Steel, Hand Forged, and Carefully Tempered, in Ivory and Ivorine Handles, none better procurable.

TREACHER & CO.'S EXTRA QUALITY TABLE PLATE.

Guaranteed to stand hard wear for 20 Years; strictly plated on the best Nickel Silver.

A Splendid Selection of all kinds of Articles in Electro-plate, Ornamental, and Useful.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

[ESTABLISHED 1862.]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

NORWICH & LONDON ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

(ESTABLISHED 1856).

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY,

(ESTABLISHED 1797).

THE PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE OF LONDON.

(ESTABLISHED 1782).

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE C[illegible].

(ESTABLISHED 1850).

As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, ACCIDENT, and FIRE RISKS.

Terms on application to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND

OF INDIAN CIGARS.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST AND CATALOGUE.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

McDOWELL AND CO., LD.,

MADRAS. LONDON.

GENUINE HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER.

(LEADING BRAND SINCE 1842.)

HAS been imported into THIS COUNTRY CONTINUALLY and in increasing quantities for the last 40 years. This fact proves that its excellent qualities are well understood and appreciated by the public. Imitations have reached this market and inferior brands have been put forward, bearing labels closely imitating the Genuine Huschke 3 Star Label. All such imitations will be prosecuted, and the public are requested to beware of them, and to see that the label on each bottle and box bears the 3 Stars in Blue, and on the back of the Label, as seen through the bottle, the inscription:

"GENUINE HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER"

To be had from all Chemists and Druggists in every part of India.

RUSTOMJEE MANECKJEE & CO.,
18, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT, BOMBAY.
SOLE DEALERS IN INDIA AND CEYLON.

REVISED PRICES OF OPTICAL GOODS.

FOLDERS OR PINCE-NEZ.

	Steel. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Gold. Rs.
Best Crown Glass	5	16	25
Fine Quality Pebbles	8	20	32
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	45
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	28	50

SPECTACLES (TURNPIN)

Best Crown Glass	5	16	35
Fine Quality Pebbles	10	20	40
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	50
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	25	60

SPECTACLES (SINGLE TEMPLE)

Best Crown Glass	5	14	28
Fine Quality Pebbles	10	18	35
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	45
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	28	50

VIOLET TINTED SUN GLARE & DUST GLASSES.

Steel Frames, Rs. 6; Nickelled, Rs. 8; Silver, Rs. 30; Gold, Rs. 75.

FIELD AND MARINE GLASSES with ACHROMATIC LENSES.

Japanned Mounts and Russia Leather in cases From Rs. 20.

OPERA GLASSES FROM Rs. 25. MARCKS & CO., LD., BINOCULARS AND FIELD GLASSES.

BOMBAY & POONA.

PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.

THE "CUP THAT CHEERS."

INDIAN TEAS

FROM THE EMERALD VALLEY, NILGIRIS. Grown at a high altitude and carefully cultivated, these teas have lately made rapid strides in public favour, having a rich aroma and good body.

SELECTED ORANGE PEKOE	Per lb.	Re.	1 4
HOUSEHOLD MIXTURE	"	"	0 11
PEKOE DUST	"	"	0 10

FROM THE KANGRA VALLEY. These teas are wintered under snow and have long had the reputation of being very superior in quality. Those enumerated below have obtained Silver and Gold medals at Calcutta and Amsterdam, respectively.

ORANGE PEKOE	Per lb.	Re.	1 8
FAMILY MIXTURE	"	"	1 2
BROKEN LEAF	"	"	0 10
LIPTON'S TEA, in 1lb. tins. Red Label; Re. 0-12, Blue Label, Re. 1-0; Yellow Label	"		1 2
CEYLON TEA, Best selected	Per lb.	Re.	1 8

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES, AT BYCULLA, CUMBALLA HILL, AND POONA.

OPENING ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE GENERAL AGENCY WILL BE OPENED AT

ESPLANADE ROAD

CORNER CHURCHGATE STREET,

FORT,

ON SATURDAY THE 21ST OCTOBER, 1899,

FOR THE SALE OF SUPERIOR CLASSES OF

WINES, SPIRITS, ALE, ETC.

BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO.,

To which has been transferred the business of

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LD.

ASSETS.....£2,470,000 PREMIUM AND INTEREST INCOME.....£370,000

Military and Naval Lives Assured on advantageous Terms.
Temperance Section for Europeans.
Special Bonus in the Temperance Section.
Native and European Lives Assured at uniform Rates.
Volunteers' Risks at ordinary rates without extra charge
Six per cent. Investment Policies.
Whole Life and Endowment Assurances.

AGENTS for the Bombay Presidency:—

LATHAM & Co., Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SEE REPORT AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS AS TO THE REMARKABLE PROGRESS MADE BY THE COMPANY.

ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITABLE POLICY

FOR Rs. 3,000.

PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000, payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free Paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.	
At age 20,	Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25,	Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30,	Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35,	Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40,	Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45,	Rs. 18-10-0

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

Absolute Security.
* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.
* Policy holders can appoint their own Directors.
90 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.
Policies simple in form, world-wide and indisputable.
Lapsed policies revived without fine.
Liberal Surrender Values. 40 per cent. of the Tabular premium paid.
Loans to Policy holders at 6 per cent. interest.
Guaranteed 5 per cent. Investment Policies. Life and Endowment.
Immediate payment of Claims.
Non-forfeitable though Suicide.
Medical fees and stamps on Policies are payable by the Company.
* The Empire of India is the only Company which offers the guarantee of Security.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even before after payment of the first premium.

GUARANTEE INSURANCE.—This Company issues Guaranteed Policies in cases of trust and responsibility. It is specially authorized to guarantee the employés of Office.

Proposal Forms and full particulars may be obtained from any local Agent or from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MERCANTILE PRESS CO., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Mercantile Press Co., Ld., will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 51, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 28th October, 1899, at 2-30 P.M., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet made up to the year ending 30th June, 1899.

2.—To elect Directors in the room of the Directors who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

3.—To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.

4.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 21st October to 8th November, 1899, both the days inclusive.

And to transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

TALAKCHAND & SHAPURJI,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 4th October, 1899.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY, LD.

TENDERS are invited and will be received up to MONDAY, the 27th November, 1899, for the SUPPLY of the following STORES required for 12 months commencing from 1st January 1900:—

I.—Miscellaneous Stores of Country produce.
II.—Oils, Wastes and Tallow.
III.—Stationery.
IV.—Uniform Clothing.

2.—Tenders must be submitted on printed forms of Tenderer's Schedule which can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli, for items I and II; from the Auditor, Dharwar, for item III, and from the Traffic Manager, Dharwar, for item IV, on payment of Annas 8 per copy.

3.—The Company's specification and conditions under which the Contracts will be let are attached to each form of Tenderer's Schedule. Any further information required can be obtained from the respective officers concerned.

4.—Tenders should be addressed to the Agent, S. M. Railway Company, at Dharwar, in sealed covers superscribed,
"Tenders for Country Stores."
"Tenders for Oils, etc."
"Tenders for Stationery."
"Tenders for Cloth'ng,"
as the case may be.

5.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

J. BURN MURDOCH, Major, R.E., Agent.

Agent's Office, Dharwar, 17th October, 1899.

NOW READY.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) ..... Rs. 12
Ditto (including postage to Europe), Rs. 15
Single Copy ..... As. 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, 18, Esplanade Road.

POPULAR REMEDIES.

CURES WORTH THEIR WEIGHT IN GOLD.

ANGEL'S BABY'S BALM.

A Harmless remedy of great efficiency for the Infantile diseases. Re. 1-0.

ANGEL'S GALACTAGOUGE.

Invaluable to nursing women when the milk is scanty, insufficient or absent. Rs. 2 and 3-8.

BALSAMIC COUGH LOZENGES.

Of great service in relieving dry and troublesome cough. Ans. 10.

BENSON'S VOCAL SALTS.

Very useful in giving relief in hoarseness and for improving the voice: also for cold and catarrh. Rs 1-4.

COMPOUND GLYCERINE JUJUBES,

Best for loss of Voice through cold and tickling in the throat. Ans. 12.

FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL.

Is a golden cure for all, suffering from Liver and diseases arising through the morbid condition of the alimentary Canal, Constipation, weak Digestion, and inactive Liver. Rs. 1-10 and 2-12.

HERMIT'S BRASSICON.

Remarkably good in stiff Joints, pains in the Muscle, Neuralgia, Cough or Colds, Bruises, Sprains, &c., Re. 1-0.

HERMIT'S SATARANA SALVE.

This celebrated cure for Ringworm produced many imitations, but none is found equal to its efficiency as a Dhobee's Itch cure. Ans. 6.

HERMIT'S RHEUMATIC AND GOUT CURE.

One bottle of this remedy is sure to give relief in all confirmed cases of Gout and Rheumatism. Rs. 2-8.

INSTANTANEOUS HEADACHE CURE.

Is simply a wonderful fluid medicine for giving instant relief in sick headache and neuralgic pains. Re. 1-8.

MUNK'S MAGNETIC ASTHMA BALSAM.

Few doses of this medicine never fail to relieve the sufferer from this distressing complaint. Generally it gives relief in five minutes. Rs. 2.

MUNK'S COD-LACTONE.

A combination of Cod Liver Oil and Lactophosphates of Lime by a special process, is found of great value, in forming the flesh and muscles and strengthening the bones in the weak and rickets, consumptives and persons of extremely delicate constitution. It increases weight of the human body astonishingly. Rs. 1-8.

MUNK'S PULMONICON.

For the relief and cure of cough, cold and Bronchites; is wonderfully effective in troublesome cough in the night and tickling sensation in the throat. Ans. 12.

PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA.

The invigorant nerve Tonic for the weak and delicate for strengthening impaired Brain Powers and debilitated nerve energy and vitality. Rs. 2-4 and 5-4.

PETER'S SANTOLICURA.

Best of all Sandalwood oil preparations, highly efficient, quick in action certain in cure, and never known to fail. Rs. 1-2 and 2-4.

SQUIBB'S BRACE UP CORDIAL.

Useful in loss of memory, weak brain and prostration by over work, studious habits, worry and anxiety. Rs. 2-4.

SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC.

No Fever, Ague, or Malaria appears to stand against the marvellous influence of this remarkable remedy, and upon experiment it can be safely said, that it is found almost a *specific* in Bubonic or Plague Fever. It is required but a trial on this horrid epidemic. Re. 1-0.

SQUIBB'S DYSENTERY DROPS.

This preparation is a wonderful cure for Dysentery, Diarrhœa and looseness. Ones used no other remedy is sought for. It is a most useful remedy for people of weak digestion, and whose digestive organs are likely to suffer from the effects of the climate. Rs. 1-4.

ST. MARK'S RESTORATIVE BEADS.

A capital remedy for all humours of the blood, shallow or pallid looking growing woman and feeling of slow Fever and weakening chills in the evening and enfeebled by long and protracted illness from fever and other diseases. Re. 1-0.

BURGHAM'S QUICK TONIC.

A pleasant, palatable and efficacious Liver and Stomach Tonic dispels Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Constipation, useful in urinary disorder in kidney and bladder affections and in all diseases incidental to hot climates. Rs. 2-0.

Get the above from your chemist, or at

MADON SONS & Co.,
ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD, MARKET,
BOMBAY.
Up-country orders promptly and carefully attended.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT, AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Closure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Bombay Price Current contains—
Specially-Written Market Report,
Current Rate, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total for the month, and for the same period, as in 1898 and 1897 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date with the total for the month, and the same so far back as 1890 and 1897, respectively.
Freights and Rates of Exchange.
Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of Sailings and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.
Births and Engagements.
Annual Subscription in advance...Rs. 10.
Single Copy ..... Annas 4.

"Bombay Gazette" Office, 18, Esplanade Road.

SALES BY AUCTION.

JEEJEEBHOY COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE AND MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF TWO TENTS.

MESSRS. JEEJEEBHOY COWASJEE & Co. will, under instructions from a European gentleman, sell by public auction, on SATURDAY, the 21st inst. at 2 p.m. at their Sale-room, two Tents (without reserve), on the Auditors' Hall—
One second hand).

JEEJEEBHOY COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

JEEJEEBHOY SORABJEE AND CO.
AUCTIONEERS, FORT, BOMBAY.

Furniture and Cast Scrap Iron, Copper, Rope, Empty Cases, Bars Cane, Old Fire Engine, 10 H.-P. Gas Engine, Sewing Machines, &c.

Office in Orange Arsenal, Bombay.

MESSRS. JEEJEEBHOY SORABJEE and Co. will sell on SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m. Scrap utensils, situated in Fort, near the north of the Mint, the Material is too numerous to detail, for convenience of purchasers.

For conditions of sale apply to

JEEJEEBHOY SORABJEE & CO.

MESSRS. JOHNSTON & CO.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE AND MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

STOCK-IN-TRADE OF CHINESE CURIOSITIES, &c., &c.

MESSRS. JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m. at their Sale-room, Fort, opposite to the old Bank of Bombay, the above-mentioned Stock-in-Trade.

The property is on view.

JOHNSTON & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. "IMPERATOR," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 3.

The Company's SURVEYOR will attend every morning to survey Damages, and Claims in this respect must be adjusted and presented before the Steamer's departure, otherwise none will be entertained.

E. SCARPA, Agent.

AUSTRIAN LLOYDS S. N. Co.

HOLDERS OF BILLS OF LADING per S.S. Melpomene are hereby notified that their respective goods have arrived per s.s. IMPERATOR on 19th Inst

E. SCARPA, Agent.

THE COLABA LAND AND MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees ten per share will be paid on and after SATURDAY, the 28th October, 1899, between the hours of 12-30 p.m. and 2-30 p.m. to those shareholders whose names stand in the Company's Register on the 6th Current, on production of Share Certificates.

Application for dividend warrant to be made at the office of N. M. WADIA Esq., C.I.E. No. 4 and 5 Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

By order of the Board.

K. R. CAMA, Secretary.

Bombay, 19th October, 1899.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are INVITED by Mr. J. N. TATA, at his Office, Victoria Buildings, Fort, at and upto 1 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of November, 1899, for the execution of work in connection with a hotel estimated to cost about 17 lacs of rupees which is to be erected on the Apollo Reclamation.

The tenders to be under two separate heads, viz:—
1st.—All items of masonry and plaster work under part A.
2nd.—All items of wood work including iron work under part B.

Further particulars, conditions of contract, specifications, schedules of quantities and forms of tender can be obtained on application at the office of the undersigned during office hours, on week days.

A deposit of Rs. 2,000 must accompany each tender, to be forfeited in case of refusal or evasion to execute an agreement for contract after acceptance of a tender.

Mr. Tata does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

SITARAM AND MIRZA, Architects.

14, Sirdar's Gung, Fort, 16th October, 1899.

WINES.

COCKBURN'S BLACK SEAL PORT.
LONDON CLUB PORT.
KENNETH MACKENZIE AND CO.'S OLD PORTS.
LONDON CLUB SHERRY.
KENNETH MACKENZIE AND CO.'S SHERRIES.
JOH. STIFFT'S CARLOWITZ.
LIQUEUR.—BURKE'S SLOE GIN.

SPIRITS.

E. NORMANDIN AND CO.'S 1858 AND 1820 BRANDIES.
CORNEILLE AND CO.'S COGNAC.
JULES LANDY'S GENUINE OLD COGNAC.
HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY.
BURKE'S * * * IRISH WHISKY.
CLUB BLEND "
BURKE'S GLENLIVET "
SLATER'S GLENLIVET "
O. H. L. LIQUEUR "
SLATER'S V. O. "
LAWSON'S LIQUEUR "
PRIVATE RESERVE "
BURKE'S OLD TOM AND DRY GINS.
MELROSE " " " "
SLATER'S OLD HOLLANDS." "

ALE & STOUT.

TENNENT'S PILSENER BEER.
BASS'S PALE ALE.
GUINNESS'S STOUT.
MACLAY'S & CO.'S PALE ALE AND STOUT.

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY.
Price List on Application.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £300,000

HEAD OFFICE:
37 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBT. R. ROSS, Acting Manager

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Singapore.	Hankow.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Foochow.
Rangoon.	Kwala Lumpor.	Manila.
Colombo.	Batavia.	Yocohama.
Penang.	Soursbaya.	Kobe.
Malacca.	Samarang.	Tientsin.
Telok Ayer.	Hongkong.	Yokohama.
Deli (Sumatra).	Shanghai.	

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT. per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN, Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... " 12,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 7,300,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..... $ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... $ 110,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager*
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD
LONDON COMMITTEE:
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. and O. S.N. Co.)
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.
EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
JOHN WALKER. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES, LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

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BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND, Agent

67, Chartered Bank Street, Bombay, and at 51 Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Rs. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

THE INDIAN EDITION of The New Premier Cycle Co.'s HELICAL TUBE BICYCLES can now be obtained, post free, on application to the Sole Agents.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR, one of the most powerful Tonics made, contains Coca, Damiana, Phosphorous and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

TENTS FOR SALE, TO-DAY, at 2 p.m., opposite Sailors' Home, by Sorabajee Cowasjee, Auctioneer, Meadow Street.

TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.—Cameras, Lenses, Back grounds, Studio Tents, Burnishers, Tripod stands, &c., &c. TO BE SOLD at CRAWFORD'S Auction, on MONDAY next.

WILL BE SHORTLY OPENED.—The GENERAL AGENCY, at Esplanade Road, Fort.

NEW GOODS by every Mail as well as Continental Steamers. Choicest Novelties at exceptionally low prices, Inspection Solicited.—SHROFF BROTHERS, 27 Hornby Row.

GREAT REDUCTION this year on all Class of goods on account of favourable exchange. Compare prices before buying elsewhere at SHROFF BROTHERS, Hornby Row, Fort.

ALL OUR POPULAR DINNER SETS, viz. "Kloto" "Genova" "Belgrave," reduced to only Rs. 14-8 per set 30 Pieces, Best Crockery. Choice patterns at SHROFF BROTTERS.

UP COUNTRY RESIDENTS WHEN IN Bombay will do well to inspect our New Novelties too numerous to illustrate. Prices beyond Competition.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

X'MAS TREE HOLDERS and Prize buyers are requested to see our varied Stock of Novelties imported this year. Liberal discount to "Large buyers."—SHROFF BROTHERS.

SOLD CHEAP Cut Ham, Bacon, Cheese, Oilmanstores, Patent Medicines, Cigars, Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Outstations Orders executed, servants supplied, by C. S. D'Mello and Co, Commiss on Agents, Carnac Road, No. 178, opposite Crawford Market,

THE REV. MR. BAUMANN of Adliswil near Zurich (Switzerland) is prepared to receive pupils for preparation for the Higher Schools.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co. Ld., NEW DEPARTMENT.—Now on VIEW, Works by Great Artists, viz.:—Rosa Bonheur, Meissonier, Leon Moran, Alma Tadema, Leighton, Dendy Sadler, Paton, etc., etc.

LADIES' WEAR.—New Silk Windsor and Wide End Scarfs, plain colours, fancy Bandannas, Tartan Checks, etc., etc., from Re. 1-8. Ready-made Ladies' Blouses, good styles, from Rs. 4-12 each. Linen Collars and Cuffs, Straw Hats, extra quality, lined Satin, Rs. 5-8. All fresh goods. Early inspection invited.—ASQUITH AND LORD, Apollo Street.

HIGH CLASS PORTRAITURE, executed in the permanent PLATINOTYPE process, giving soft and pleasing effects. BROMIDE OPALS, artistically finished in water colour, monochrome or oils. ENLARGEMENTS successfully produced from old or faded Photographs, by RAJA DEEN DAYAL AND SONS, at their Art Photographic Salon, Bombay. For prices etc., apply to the MANAGER.

WANTED TYPE WRITING MACHINES repairers and adjusters. Those who have knowlege of Remmiston, Rene Sho Hammond, need apply Box No. "216" care of this paper.

WANTED, a competent CARD MASTER for a large local Mill, one who knows Indian Cotton and can erect Ashworths Cards, preferred. Apply "No. 16," care of this Paper.

WANTED, A FIRE BRIGADE SUPERINTENDENT, Salary Rs. 40 and Rs. 10 Horse Allowance. Persons experienced in Fire Service, and those possessing certificates under Boiler Act, will be preferred. Apply with testimonials, stating age, to the SURAT MUNICIPALITY, within one month.

WANTED a MESSMAN for R. A. Officers' Mess, Kirkee, apply in first place with copies of testimonials to Secretary, R. A. MESS, Kirkee.

WANTED, AGENTS to Proceed Up-country to Purchase Cotton for a FIRM of Mill Owners and Exporters. None need Apply who have not had previous experience of Up-country Markets. Apply No. "107" care of this Paper.

FITTING SHOP FOREMAN WANTED, must be able and energetic, and hold a certificate under Bombay Boiler Act. Apply stating experience to No. "218," care of this Paper.

TO LET.—A large airy PREMISES fit for Factory, Hotel, Club, &c. at Carnac Bunder, Opposite Victoria Docks, now occupied by Messrs. C. JOSI'S Factory. Apply within.

TO LET.—A Newly-built, Upper-storied BUNGALOW, with out-houses and Stables attached, opposite Bag-O-Bahar, Murchanabad, Andheri. Suitable for a European or Parsi family. Apply to M. C. MURZBAN, Esplanade, Bombay.

TO BE LET.—Furnished BUNGALOW at MATHERAN.—Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

AN AIRY FLAT TO LET, at Apollo Bunder, Feroz Building. Excellent situation. Apply E. W. FLOWER, Sharp.

CHINA AND GLASS WARE.—Some exceedingly pretty designs in Dinner and Tea Sets just unpacked. Prices low. WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW and Co., Bombay.

RUBBER CARRIAGE TYRES can be fitted to any ordinary Wooden Wheels at strictly moderate prices. W. H. THORNS and Co., BOMBAY and SECUNDERABAD.

INDIAN ARTWARE.—Our Stock of this having accumulated a great deal on account of very few Tourists having visited India since the outbreak of plague, therefore with the view to CLEAR OFF this stock, we are now SELLING the Goods at a reduction of 20 per cent., all goods.—S. J. TELLERY & Co., Alice Building, Hornby Row.

TRANSVAAL.—Comprehensive Coloured MAP OF SOUTH AFRICA. 20" by 21," with Mileage from Station to Station, 4 annas.—CAXTON WORKS, BOMBAY.

TIFFINS and DINNERS under a FRENCH CHEF-DE-CUISINE at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, 25, Church Gate Street.

THE New Improved CELESTINA, with 4 Rolls of Music and case, complete, Rs. 80. Also extra music on hand by JOHN G. MURDOCH and Co., Ld., London, expressly to suit the Indian climate.—STEFFE NAUER and Co. Fort, Bombay

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen Street, Glasgow. This old Whisky may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS AND MUSICAL DEPOT, High Class Standard Watches, in all sizes for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60. Celestinas, Phœnix, Intonas, Aristons, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical Boxes of every description thoroughly overhauled, repaired, cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Harmoniums put in through repair and overhauled by experienced and trained workmen. All repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching and carefully packed. Repairs undertaken in all Branches. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed, Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs, made and ready.—Cumballa, No. 6.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to the SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12: Half-yearly Rs. 6: Quarterly Rs. 3: to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 13 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

VOICE from Madras.—C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Venecgopaia Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and now does the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholera is as effective in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholera are sold everywhere, as Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay, Discount to the Trade.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 1869, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Matunga, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Curimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-8-2 per case, at Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-8-2 per case, at Bandora.

EK DAM ringworm SPECIFIC.—The only Remedy known which cures Ringworm or Dhobies' Itch in one application. Per Bottle, As. 12. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

REPORTS Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to The Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and system. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, London, England.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits, or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO	Rheims.
VEUVE CLICQUOT PONSARDIN	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth
JUSTERINI & BROOKS	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL	Leith.
DEUTZ & GELDERMANN	Ay.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS	Bordeaux
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
RUINART PERE ET FILS	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR	Côtes d'Or
ACKERMANN LAURANCE	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL	Budapest.
R. SCHLUMBERGER	Vöslau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
EMIL POHL & Co.	London.
W. DOYLE	London.
GEO. IDLE CHAPMAN & Co.	London.
HENRY WHITEWAY & Co.	Whimple.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PRIVATE RESERVE,
Matured in Sherry Casks.
Rs. 30 per doz.

CLUB BLEND.
Rs. 25. per doz.
The best Whiskies at the Price.

AGENTS:
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., Ld.,
PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1885.

BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawalpindi, Murree, and London.

	Rs.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST.....	11,13,575
SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS...	51,13,575

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittances receive 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Receipts issued for 24 months at 5 1-2 per cent., 12 months at 5 per cent., 9 months at 4 1-2 per cent., 6 months at 4 per cent. per annum.

Special rates are given for Short Terms Deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL, OR PROVIDENT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received, carrying 5 per cent. interest, compounded half-yearly.

N. B.—The Bank will also transfer sums for Deposit or Credit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Accounts are opened and Receipts issued in the name of "either or survivor."

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIS and CURRENCY NOTE of any Circle are collected and credited, free of charge, in and of the Interest Deposit Accounts.

CREDITS, LOANS, BILLS, and PROMISSORY NOTES negotiated.

INVESTMENT ORDERS on London Stock Exchange under Code with London Branch.

Rules and Particulars obtainable at any office of the Bank.

By Order of the Board.

F. D. STRANACK, Manager.

Bombay, 30th June, 1899.

PRODUCE IMPORTERS, LONDON.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.

Offer their services as Agents for the Sale of all kinds of EASTERN PRODUCE.

Consignments entrusted to them will be handled with every care, placed upon the Market at the earliest favourable time, and proceeds remitted immediately.

For many years they have sold Eastern and other Products. References exchanged.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
66, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure.

Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter,
From whatever cause arising.

It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

"COMPLETELY HEALED."

Mrs. E. Berkshire writes:—"In the year 1888 when residing at Tunbridge Wells, Kent, I caught cold, which led to inflammation of the bowels. I was attended by local doctors, and received some relief, but the following year it turned to fistula, from which I suffered for eight years; and it was constantly discharging. I was put under chloroform by two doctors, with a view of an operation, but they found that the fistula was too far inside, and an operation would have been too dangerous. In 1889 a second abscess formed, and in 1894 a third. These were all discharging at the same time. The end of 1893 I was again examined by two doctors to see if an operation was possible it was found that an operation was out of the question, as they stated the inside was riddled with abscesses. During the whole of this time was receiving medical attendance, one year being treated by a herbal doctor in the town, and receiving advice for four months from a London doctor. During the greater part of this time I was a confirmed invalid, having to be carried up and down stairs, and the doctors gave up all hope of my recovery. In June, 1896, I was advised by friends to try Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture. After taking one large bottle I found one large abscess gradually drying up. I therefore continued taking the mixture, and also Clarkes Aperient Pills, and in time all three abscesses were completely healed, and I was able to walk as well as ever and could eat and drink any ordinary food. I am pleased to say it was Clarke's Blood Mixture that effected the cure, having received no real benefit from doctors. I should have written before, but wished to see if the cure was lasting.

"Post Office, Cottonwood, Assiniboia, N.W.T., Canada, Oct. 17th, 1898.

"P.S.—I may say that I can give you doctor's names and names of friends to prove the truth of what I state. I purchased the mixture at the Sussex Drug Stores, Tunbridge Wells, my name and address then being Miss E. Horner, 5, Warwick Cottages, Frank Forest, Tunbridge Wells"

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases—BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations are sometimes substituted by unprincipled dealers

NOTICES.

JAMES SMART,

ESTABLISHED 1851.

TAILORS & OUTFITTERS,

32, WALBROOK, LONDON, E.C.,

AND

556 & 566, CALLE PIEDAD, BUENOS AYRES.

KING, KING & Co.,

BOMBAY.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,

CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 200. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:

HENRY S. KING & CO.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

WEEK AND SPECIAL TRAINS FOR NERAL, KHANDALA AND LANAULI.

ON and from SATURDAY next, the 21st of October, 1899, and until further notice, SPECIAL EXPRESS PASSENGER TRAINS will run as under:—

ON SATURDAYS.	H. M.	ON MONDAYS.	H. M.
Bombay, Victoria Terminus ..... D	15 25	Lanauli ..... D	7 15
Neral ..... A	16 39	Khandala ..... A	7 24
	D 16 44		D 7 27
Khandala ..... A	18 16	Neral ..... A	8 52
	D 18 19		D 8 55
Lanauli ..... A	18 31	Victoria Terminus, Bombay ..... A	10 10

Passengers and Luggage will be Booked at ordinary Fares and Rates.

For further particulars, see the Company's Guide, or apply to the Station Master at the above Stations.

W. H. NICHOLSON,
for General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 16th October, 1899.

BOMBAY TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

PARTIAL WITHDRAWAL OF TRANSFER-TICKETS.

NOTICE is hereby given that in consequence of the sufferings of the Company's Horses from the present very hot weather, NO TRANSFER TICKETS will be issued to Passengers on and after the 22nd inst., until further notice, except from and to the following lines which have no direct Cars to the Fort.

(1) The Line from Muragao to Grant Road.
(2) The Line from Nali-Bazar to Jacob Circle.
(3) The Line from Victoria Gardens to Parel Terminus.

By Order,
E. T. ANSELL,
Traffic Superintendent.

Bombay, 19th October, 1899.

NOTICE.

TWO of the finest Peg Whiskies exported from Scotland, and recommended by the Leading Medical Men, are—

FERGUSON'S

"SPECIAL CREAM" and "P & O" LIQUEUR, Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 2-12.

In every STATION in INDIA.

INDIAN AGENTS—B. SMYTH & Co., LIMITED

BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that SERVANTS OF VISITORS proceeding to MAHABLESHWAR or PANCHGANI, require to be provided with certificates in Form B.

2. All servants are required to attend the Mahableshwar Civil Hospital, or the Dispensary at Panchgani, for Medical Inspection every morning between the hours of 7 and 9 A.M., for ten days after arrival.

3. Families of servants will be detained under observation for a period of ten days at Dhandegher or Machutra Camp.

4. Forms of certificates are obtainable from the Deputy Commissioner of plague operations, Bombay, or from the Cantonment Magistrate or Chief Plague Authority, Poona City, or from the Superintendent Mahableshwar.

5. Those intending to visit Panchgani or Mahableswar, should communicate with the Superintendent at least seven days in advance, except in cases of sudden emergency, when the Superintendent should be communicated with by telegram.

6. The attention of Heads of offices is invited to Government Resolution, General Department, No. 4492-P dated 17th July, 1899, with reference to Government servants proceeding to Mahableshwar or Panchgani on duty.

D. C. DAVIDSON, Lt-Colonel, I.M.S.,
Chief Plague Authority, Mahableswar and Panchgani.
Bombay, 10th, October, 1899.

TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to, cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it deserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public, which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general.

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,

ESPLANADE ROAD,

Opposite Bombay Club.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of Tracheotomy (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1892.

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenges are the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore, I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,

"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. & L.M., Edinburgh, L.R.C.S. & L.M., Edinburgh.

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS NEARLY 80 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis; one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES are sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the Full Mail Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year; Single Copies, As. 4. Foreign, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 50m. Sun sets, 5h. 33m. High water 0-27m., 0-39a. Low water, 6-14m., 6-7a.
Hockey Tournament concludes.
Music at the Esplanade, 5-30 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 5h. 50m. Sun sets, 5h. 32m. High water, 1-9m., 0-59a. Low water, 6-57m., 6-43a.

PARSEE CYCLING CLUB.—Members meet at Sir R. Temple's Statue at 6-15 a.m., on Sunday, the 22nd, for a run to Bandra via Worlee and back.

BAL VIDWAJJAN SABHA.—In connection with this Sabha Mr. G. K. Kantak will deliver a lecture on Sunday, on Inoculation, at Nana's Marathi School, at 5 p.m., Dr. J. R. Murkute, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., has kindly consented to preside.

REPORTED THEFT IN THE FORT.—Rustomji Muncherji, Manager to Messrs. Kerawalla and Co., Commission Agents of Bank Street, Fort, has reported to the police the theft of an almirah and gold and silver ornaments of the collective value of Rs. 2,893 from a room on the third floor of her house. The complainant locked her house in February, 1898, and proceeded to Calcutta, leaving the key of the house with her brother Purshoum Damodhar, a share broker, who resides at Bazaar Gate Street. On the 4th September last her brother sent his Mehta to open the house and have it cleaned. The Mehta opened the lock on the door, which was found to be intact; but on entering the room, discovered the theft. He informed the complainant, who however made no complaint to the police until Thursday last.

FATAL COLLAPSE OF A HOUSE.—On Thursday evening the south-west corner of a two storeyed house belonging to one Haji Noormahomed suddenly collapsed, killing a labourer named Narsoo Chimnaji. The house was situated in Chunam Kilu Street, Memonwara Road, and was being re-built, there being about seventy-five labourers at work on the building. The fire brigade, assisted by a gang of labourers immediately set to work in removing the debris, and about 9 p.m. the body of the deceased was recovered, life being extinct. At the time of the occurrence, the workmen, excepting the deceased and a few others had left the building to go home. Mr. Turner, the Coroner, opened an enquiry yesterday regarding the death of the deceased, when after the body had been identified, the further enquiry was adjourned.

BURNT HERSELF.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the morgue, regarding the death of Rani Kanti, aged forty years, wife of a Municipal Bhungee, who resides at 3rd Lane, Kamatipura. About six months ago deceased showed symptoms of insanity and since then she had not been in good health. Last month she was attacked with fever, when her husband took her to the J. J. Hospital. After she was cured of the fever she was taken home. On Thursday morning the husband went out, leaving the deceased at home. When he returned about 10 a.m. he found the door of the room fastened from the inside. He pushed open a window and on entering the place, found the deceased lying on the floor with her body burnt all over. The mattress on which she was lying was all burnt, while some pillows were smouldering. The woman was dead. As deceased was not right in her mind and frequently used to be childish, it was evident that on this occasion she set her clothes on fire. The jury returned a verdict that deceased committed suicide by setting fire to her clothes while labouring under insanity.

CONVICTION OF A BURGLAR AND RECEIVERS OF STOLEN PROPERTY.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Superintendent McDermott prosecuted Babaji Janoo, an old offender, Jasraj Hukmeji and Tallukh Panna, Marwarse shroffs and Gaioo Baloo, a milkhand, charging: *No. 1* with house-breaking and theft; and the rest with receiving and disposing of stolen property. Mr. Balkrishna, solicitor, and Mr. W. R. Hamilton, instructed by Mr. Velinker, pleader, defended the second and third accused, respectively. It appeared that during the night of the 28th ultimo, a grocery shop belonging to a woman named Parvatee, at Kandawadi, was broken into and gold and silver ornaments of the collective value of Rs. 1,222, were carried away from a box, which was broken open. A report was made to the police but no trace either of the property or of the offenders could be obtained until the 13th instant, when a policeman noticed the first accused going over the Byculla Bridge at 10 o'clock at night, with a bundle under his arm. As the accused's movements appeared to be somewhat suspicious, the policeman arrested him and on searching him found a silver waist band and a gold embroidered cap on his possession. The accused then made a statement and took the police to the shop of the second accused at Kala Chowkey Road. The shopkeeper, on being interrogated, produced a bar of gold and also pointed out the shop of the third accused in the same locality. The whole of the property was recovered from them, with the exception of a ring, which was recovered from the fourth accused. After the evidence was recorded, the accused made their statements. *No. 1* pleaded guilty to the charge. The second accused urged that *No. 1* came to him to pledge the ornaments with him, saying that he was in need of money. As the second accused had no money, he took him to the shop of the third accused who kept the ornaments and advanced Rs. 200 to the first accused. The third accused made a similar statement. The Magistrate on the evidence, convicted all the accused. *No. 1*, who had a record of five previous convictions, was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 100, with an alternative of six months' further imprisonment. The second and third accused were sentenced to be rigorously imprisoned for three months' each and the fourth accused to two months' like punishment.

THE ALLEGED POISONING PLOT AT KOLHAPUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPUR, OCT. 19.

YESTERDAY afternoon two of the witnesses in this case, Tajoo and Umar, and the accused Babu Maras, presented petitions in the Court of the District Magistrate, before whom the case has been pending. The substance of the petitions was that on the previous day they were taken to Mr. Berthon's bungalow by the Kotwal and a clerk, accompanied by the correspondent of the "Times of India," and that there they were required to state that they were going to say in the Court during the trial of the case. Mr. Berthon was not present, and their statements were taken down by the correspondent of the "Times of India," who has been here since the last adjournment, a clerk translating for him. They were detained there till evening, and the accused Babu was handed two rupees and the witnesses one rupee each, which they were urged to accept against their wish.

The witness Tajoo added that as he was there so long, something was given him to eat, for which one anna and nine pies was deducted from the rupee that was given him.

The petitioners returned all the money to the Court with their petition, and prayed that the Court would direct an inquiry to be made so that they might receive redress for their unlawful detentions, etc. The Court inquired particularly as to the identity of the gentleman who took down their statements, and after making other preliminary inquiries ordered the petitioners to present themselves in Court the next day.

Mr. Brewin started from Kolhapur for Poona and Mahableshwar on Monday.

A GO-AS-YOU PLEASE TOURNAMENT for a distance of five or six-hundred miles would, no doubt, attract great attention amongst pedestrians. Feats of endurance which call forth worthy emulation have the effect of improving the physical standard of our young men. They learn that the training requisite demands cleanliness, sobriety, and regular living as the first essentials of success. This, of course, teaches the lesson that Holloway's Pills and Ointment are rapid aids for bringing a man into the pink of condition. They strengthen the constitution, purify the blood, promote digestion, and cleanse the stomach. The Ointment disperses stiffness of the joints and makes the muscles like steel in their strength and flexibility.

BOMBAY HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

SEMI-FINALS.

YESTERDAY evening the semi-final tie in the Hockey Tournament, between the Norfolk Regiment and the 2nd Bombay Grenadiers, was replayed on the Oval. The game was a good one, and ended in victory for the Norfolks by one goal to love.

On the Cooperage the Cathedral High School and the Poona Volunteers' teams also met in the semi-final. A very even game resulted in a draw of one goal each. The tie will be replayed this morning, and the final will take place to-night.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	3	0	3
B Mandvi, Chakala, Umarkhadi and Dongri	6	2	21
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khambhatwada	1	0	20
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	5
E Mazagon, Tank Bunder, Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and Madanpura	4	2	21
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	1	0	8
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	8
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	3	14
Total	15	7	100
Total plague deaths to date...	59,232	52,767	99
Same date last year	30	14	99

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON FRIDAY, THE 20TH OF OCTOBER, 1899.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature 32° C and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 a.m.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 a.m.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Laboure	29·997	SE	4	86·6	63·6	65	0·10	5·59	-11·48
Sirsa	29·951	SE	4	93·8	65·6	52	..	2·21	-10·26
Delhi	29·932	N	5	93·7	72·1	45	..	11·16	-5·67
Agra	29·873	Calm	0	93·2	68·2	51	..	21·79	+2·61
Allahabad	29·973	Calm	1	95·8	66·6	69	..	43·34	..
Jhansi	29·967	ESE	3	90·6	63·4	57	..	38·32	+4·26
Jacobabad	30·039	Calm	3	98·7	70·6	37	..	2·12	-3·36
Karachi	29·989	E by S	3	97·5	67·1	52	..	0·00	-3·73
Jeypore	29·968	NW	6	100·9	69·1	..	..	0·99	-3·36
Ajmere	29·903	NW	6	96·2	57·0	30	..	10·26	-2·98
Deesa	29·892	NE	6	99·4	70·8	48	..	8·84	-11·08
Ahmedabad	29·889	NW	6	101·4	70·6	45	..	4·23	-24·40
Bhuj	29·875	NNW	4	102·3	74·4	63	..	5·05	-3·63
Jamnagar	29·871	ENE	12	99·1	73·8	66	..	5·57	..
Rajkot	29·899	N	4	101·9	72·8	40	..	7·35	-20·38
Bhavnagar	29·883	NNE	7	101·3	74·5	7	..	5·68	..
Veraval	29·846	..	5	87·7	73·4	80	..	4·91	-2·41
Nowsheri	29·911	SE	5	99·5	67·0	30	..	10·36	-19·55
Indore	29·951	Calm	2	97·1	63·1	42	..	15·13	-17·07
Saugor	29·960	SSE	6	96·0	66·2	55	..	22·52	-9·22
Jubbulpore	29·971	S	9	94·5	59·3	57	..	32·88	-22·39
Hyderabad	29·963	NE	1	96·6	62·7	46	..	21·97	-31·37
Khandwa	29·955	Calm	3	101·7	64·8	34	..	8·00	-24·74
Raipur	29·952	N	2	96·9	67·2	49	..	23·81	-21·23
Nagpur	29·948	ENE	4	98·2	67·1	36	..	12·41	-24·41
Amraoti	29·932	NE	4	99·2	67·2	36	..	12·40	-21·99
Akola	29·918	Calm	4	101·8	64·8	26	..	10·65	-2·88
Surat	29·921	SE	4	102·7	70·5	50	..	18·47	-24·78
Malegaon	29·897	E	4	100·9	63·3	32	..	7·14	-15·83
Bombay	29·887	ENE	6	91·8	78·0	78	..	34·23	-31·26
Poona	30·946	S	9	86·5	63·4	40	..	10·20	-13·66
Ahmednagar	29·911	Calm	5	89·9	66·5	30	..	9·42	..
Aurangabad	29·955	NE	1	95·4	65·2	22	..	10·76	..
Sholapur	29·961	SE	13	97·2	69·0	54	..	11·30	-16·30
Ratnagiri	29·861	Calm	4	87·4	72·4	66	..	58·11	-90·00
Belgaum	29·878	ENE	5	91·6	67·4	60	..	25·37	-41·51
Goa	29·858	E	6	89·0	73·4	85	..	49·10	..
Karwar	29·858	Calm	1	88·8	74·0	84	..	60·19	-47·92
Mangalore	29·857	Calm	1	89·2	72·6	86	0·30	70·92	-47·64
Calicut	29·845	..	5	88·2	74·2	90	0·31	16·44	-23·38
Cochin	29·841	Calm	1	88·5	74·7	83	0·23	51·71	-30·34
Bangalore	29·911	E	8	79·7	66·8	78	..	15·90	-8·01
South Mahratta Cantonment	29·925	ESE	7	94·1	69·0	72	..	14·84	-13·46
Belgaum	29·916	NNE	11	89·5	65·1	81	..	18·02	-11·84
Cuddapah	29·906	ENE	7	96·4	70·4	57	..	4·39	-12·65
Madras	29·892	NNE	6	94·0	74·0	87	..	9·92	-14·41
Colombo	29·800	E	2	89·7	76·6	90	0·02	17·79	-9·01
Trichinopoly	29·891	Calm	5	86·0	72·9	92	0·02	21·21	+3·43
Negapatam	29·884	Calm	5	84·0	74·0	92	0·04	9·12	-7·07
Cocanada	29·878	ESE	5	85·5	72·0	86	0·24	23·33	-5·42
Aden	29·823	E	15	88·3	71·9	75	..	0·02	-0·43

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L. Light, M., Moderate, F., Fresh, S., Strong, H., Heavy.

SUMMARY.

The changes in pressure have been small. Readings are now highest in the north and lowest along the Coast from Ratnagiri to Cochin. Gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly at the majority of the reporting stations, and the force has been moderate to light.

The maximum temperature is in large excess of its normal in Upper India and the minimum 5° to 12° at Saugor, Rajkot, Deesa, Jeypore, Delhi, and Lahore. The highest temperature in the shade was 106° at Deesa and the lowest 59° at Jubbulpore.

Humidity changes are irregular and the skies are cloudy to overcast in the Madras Presidency, Ceylon, Mysore, on the Malabar Coast and at Karwar, Goa, Ratnagiri, Neemuch, Veraval, Jeypore, Delhi and Sirsa.

Heavy rain has fallen at Colombo (2·24"), and Negapatam (2·01"), 0·62 cents at Trichinopoly, 0·55 at Madras, 0·31 at Calicut, 0·30 at Mangalore, 0·23 at Cochin, 0·10 at Lahore and 0·08 at Coimbatore.

The weather is still favourable for local rain in Ceylon, on the Malabar Coast and in the Madras Presidency. Moderate to light west-north-westerly winds are likely to blow along the Cutch, Kathiawar and Bombay Coasts.

H. WHITBY SMITH,
Officiating Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

PROSPECTS IN THE KONKAN.

A correspondent writes:—The want of sufficient rain this month in the Konkan has caused the *garwa* or late rice crops to wither in some parts. Even some of the *halwar* or earlier crops have suffered on account of want of rain, and the estimates of the kharif crops published in last week's *Government Gazette* will have to be received with some reserve. In 1896 the talati or village accountant reported that the average output for the village of Avas in the Alibag taluka would be about five annas. A few days afterwards I asked a few villagers to give me their estimate, and they said the average would be about three annas. A representation having been made to the Collector in connection with the village, a Karkun from Alibag visited the place after the crops had been gathered and with the help of a punch or a committee of five gentlemen from the village found the actual output to be less than two annas. A number of bundles of rice crops from different parts of the village was ordered to be thrashed in the presence of the punch, and the result noted down. The average thus found was the only approximate one. The standing crop may appear green and in ear too, but very few of the ears are found to contain substantial grains at the time of reaping. The Collector of Thana, I am told, has issued circulars to the ryots advising them to state their grievances to the taluka authorities, and I think the same may be done in the remaining Konkan districts. Darkuns may be sent round by village punch to investigate cases of real suffering, and suspensions or remissions of taxes may be granted in accordance with the reports of the punch. The fact is that some landholders will not suffer at all, while others will be great sufferers, and care will have to be taken to distinguish the one class from the other. A village punch is quite competent to do this. The ignorant people will not even petition Government. The general feeling among the ryots is that their petitions to Government have no effect, and hence prefer to die where they are. Only last week several poor people from Avas and other villages told me that they did not understand what Government meant by telling them through the village officers that if they wanted relief works, they would have to go to distant places and break stone for road metalling, for wages ranging from one anna ten pies to two annas. Their chief objection to such an arrangement is that if they go long distances with their village, their fields and cattle would be neglected. They also say that as they are not accustomed to stone-breaking, they would hardly earn more than an anna if they are to be paid according to the quantity of work done. The price of rice has risen more than fifty per cent., and it would be an act of grace on the part of the authorities to arrange to open relief works at short distances in the shape of tanks, wells, or water reservoirs.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 19th October, 1899.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dez. Fah.	inches 29·863
Temperature of the Air	degrees 85·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·0
Dew Point	73·9
Relative humidity of Air	0·697
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	3·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees 91·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	79·5
General Directions of wind	NE, E, WNW, NNW, NE.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours	miles 164

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory

THE Exodus of natives, particularly amongst the uneducated masses in different localities of the Civil and Military Station still continues, fearing that the plague will spread as it did in October of last year. From present statistics, there is not the slightest apprehension for such unnecessary alarm. By deserting, it gives room to some unscrupulous vendors of food-grains and other articles of consumption, to raise the prices to famine rates as was done last year, and the stoppage of commodities into the station.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF 6TH OCTOBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Egypt, Captain G. L. Langbourne, with English mails of 6th October, arrived in Bombay harbour, at 6 o'clock, yesterday morning. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Armitage Mr W T
Ainsworth Mrs, child and inft
Anderson Miss
Atkinson Capt E H
Atkinson Mr and Inft
Allday Miss E F
Boyd Lieut A C and Mrs
Brace Mr
Bairnsfather's infants
Bacon Mrs and child
Brandon Mi-s E F
Boswell Miss
Birch Miss D
Bell Mr
Came Mr F W
Came Mrs and infant
Compton Mrs
Cottrell Mrs
Chattleburgh Mr
Chattleburgh Mrs
Curtis Miss
Cole Mrs E M
Cahill Maj and Mrs A
Cole Rev J E F
Drew Mr W
Doyle Miss Conan
Elsworth Mrs
Elioker Miss
Fenton Mr Wilmot Capt
Freeman Miss
Freeman Mrs and child
Farrant Mr J Mrs 2 children and infant
Filose Miss
Fiske 2nd Lt R F
Fane 2nd Lt K O
Faletti Mrs
Field Miss
Graot Miss B
Gladstone Mr J
Gregg Miss
Good Mr A
Greene Mr V
Hill Miss G G
Hogge A C G
Harcourt Lieut
Hanbury Mr N
Hyde Mr and Mrs
Hebseithwaite Mr
Jennings Mrs and infant
Kennedy Mrs
Koef Mrs and infant
Lake Mrs and infant
Leigh Miss
Lowther Mrs and infant
Lee Capt
Lockstedt Mr.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Archdale Miss
Alexander Mr and Mrs E B
Ash Mr C
Arbuthnot Capt G H
Aspinall Lieut-Col and Mrs
Bairnsfather Mrs
Bidwell Mr H
Beaver Col P K L
Bott Mr
Bolton Mr E
Branson Lt V H
Benson Mr Mrs and Miss J
Bassett Mr F
Bateler Mr
Bellasis Mr Mrs E P and 2 children
Birkett Rev and Mrs A J
Brown Rev Anderson
Ball Mr W
Brown Miss A
Bruce Mr and Mrs A B
Berkeley Capt R B
Brockwell Mr W
Barry Major T D
Benson Mr J B
Berkenshaw Mr
Bates Mrs J E L
Chauney Mr M
Cogswell Mr
Carleton Major H A
Crean, Miss
Collis Col J S
Coffin Mrs
Cadell Mr and Mrs
Chalmers Miss
Cotton Mr J J
Cleveland Mr and Mrs
Pinhey Mrs V
Campbell Lt C L H
Castland Mr
Chase Maj and Mrs Th
Carey Lt W L F
Cook Mr and Mrs
Cattell Mr H C
Collins Mrs
Cross Mr K
Cook Lt and Mrs J
Coffin Capt
Davie Rev C J F
Darrell Mr T G
Danlop Smith Mrs
Denman Mr and Mrs J and child
Denman's and infant
Dickson Lieut-Col W E R and Mrs
Dadina Mr H W
Drage Lt
Dyke Maj K
Dymoke Miss
Elliot Jr A J
Evans Capt G W
Elliott Mr Maitland
Forces Hon A
Forbes Mr C
Faulkner Capt and Mrs
Fenton Mr
Gilan Mr and Mrs R W and 3 children
Gill Miss
Greeves Mrs
Gordon Mrs
Gildan Mr H M
Gill Lt H A
Gill Miss H K
Gildard Major
Gibb Mr A
Starke Mr W G and child
Goodere Mr A
Gambhill Mr Mrs E
Godfrey Maj H
Gill Mr R G
Hughes Lt H
Hamilton Mr and Mrs W F child and 2 infants
Hall Mr E P
Holibel Mr
Hills Mr G R
Hadow Mr M W
Hadow Mrs
Heane Mr J S
Hughes Mrs C
Hunter Miss
Impey Capt L
Inman Mr
Jefferys Mrs L D
Jacob Col and Mrs
Joselin Capt
Jacobs Mr
Kelly Rev W S
Lyons Surg Maj L W
Lloyd Mrs and Miss
Lorell Mr
LeMarch and Mrs C
Lauder Mr
Leith Mr W E G
Lee Maj Hon R

FROM BRINDISI.

Devogel Mr
Hill Lt W

FROM ISMAILIA.—Panday Mr.

FROM PORT SAID.—Loyd Col R O.

Lnard Mr E S
Lyons Mr J L
Le Loivre Mr C
Mcintyre Mr and Mrs D
Madden Mr and Mrs
Macintyre Mrs
Macbeth Mr J B K
Mayne Mr and Mrs A
Mullen Mr
Mackenzie Mrs
Marshall Maj
MacKae Lt-Col
Mears Lieut A
Morgan Mrs
March Mr and Mrs
More-Molyneux Gen and Mrs
Mehta Mr and Mrs M S and two Misses
Moncrieff Lt A S
McGill Maj H S
MacKae Mr J M
MacDonald Mr
Melville Mrs and infant
MacDonald Mr
Meredith Mr and Mrs J M
Massey Maj H S
Moir Mrs
Mason Mr
Murdoch Mr D D
Norie Capt
Nariman Dr F B
O'Sullivan Mrs
Ozilvy Mr J A and Mrs
Obrien Mr A
Palliser Mr H G
Page Mr and Mrs
Pearson Co. and Mrs
Pinhey Mrs V
Plummer Mr R B
Robinson Mrs K and child
Rogers Mrs E E
Rooke Miss A
Ross Mr W
Ross Mrs E P
Rhodes Mr J M
Rich Major W H
Roberts Mrs D T
Rollo Mr
Roberts Mr J
Ralph Mrs and child
Rice Capt and Mrs.
Robertson Lt C
Ricketts Capt
Ronaldson, Mr A
Ronaldson Mrs
Scott Mr Hales
Stevens Mrs and Miss
Shaw Mr and Mrs
Sale Mr E D
Simson Miss
Sands Capt
Seymour Mrs
Sadler Mr
Sunderland Mr
Spencer Miss
Salivan Mr W S
Stuart Col and Mrs R R W and infts
Scott Smith Mr and Mrs W and 3 children
Sandilands Capt
Smith Mr P S
Strathan Mrs and Miss
Stummond Mr D
Sutherland Mr A
Sullivan Mr J D
Stirling Mr G C B
Stace Mr W G
Seth Mrs
Tullock Mr J O
Thornhill Lt-Col H and Mrs
Thomas Mr W L
Tuson Mr F B
Towney Mrs and Miss Chas
Tennon Mrs
Tagg Mr J
Trevor Mrs
Thackeray Mrs
Thaddens Mr and Mrs
Tydeman Mrs
Thompson Capt H and Mrs
Townshend Lt-Col C
Tulloch Lt J N
Taylor Mr H D
Turner Miss
Tinley Lt-Col G Sn
Van Geyzel Maj and Mrs
Vanrenen Mrs J P
Ventris Maj-Genl and Mrs F
Whitney Mr F
Wallace Major and Mrs A
Williams Capt A C
Wiley Mr and Mrs E O
Williamson Mr
Ward Mr W T
Wilhelmien Mr
Wight Maj K O
Wyllie Maj
Wilson Mr C A
Wolff Miss
Worgan Mr L J W and Mrs
Williams Mr and Mrs D H
Walling Mr H O
Williams Lt F J
Young Mr and Mrs H G
Yate Mrs and child
Yale Mr and Mrs

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Valetta, Captain C. F. Preston, will sail to-day, for London and Brindisi, with the English Mails and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Ahiya Mr Hiralal
Alston Mr G
Beresford Major A H
Black Mr G W
Bahree Mr A C
Bell Mr J B
Brock Mr
Birkett Mr T W

PIANOFORTES
FOR
POONA SEASON, 1899,
ERARD PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
SCHIEDMAYER
AND SOEHNES PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.

TUNING.—The well-being and durability of a piano depending in a great degree on the regularity of tuning by qualified tuners, MARCKS and Co., Ld., have made special arrangements this season for the continual stay, at Poona, of a thoroughly competent man. Special attention is invited to the fact that Marcks and Co., Ld., possess special facilities for undertaking large repairs to pianos that have been years in use. They are able to restore them to a condition almost as good as new.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS PIANOS
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CUIRS ET PEAUX HUILES-DEGRAS
Representant—Commissionnaire
DEPOSITAIRE
STEFANO CARMAZZI FU CARLO
AUG. MORISON CARLO CARMAZZI.
111-13.—Rue Genes,—26 Rue Mont-de-Piété.
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AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR BUYING INDIAN ARTWARE FOR PRESENTS TO RELATIVES AND FRIENDS AT HOME FOR THE COMING CHRISTMAS OCCASION.

WITH the view to REDUCE our Stock of INDIAN ARTWARE which has accumulated greatly during the last three years of the prevalence of plague, on account of which very few Tourists visited India during the period, we are now SELLING OFF these Goods at a REDUCTION of 25 per cent. all round.
S. J. TELLERY & CO.,
Alice Building, Hornby Row.

LAWRENCE & MAYO'S
NEUTRAL-TINTED EYE PRESERVERS.
ARE the best PROTECTION to the EYES from Sun and Dust, especially to those who are travelling in the tropics or whose avocations require them to be out in the heat of the day. They will be found an invaluable preventative to inflamation of the Eyes and irritative fever.
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS.
BY APPOINTMENT
To H. E. The EARL OF ELGIN and KINCARDINE,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.
OFFICES IN INDIA.
CALCUTTA. BOMBAY. MADRAS.
HEAD OFFICES
57, & 59, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON
ILLUSTRATED LIST FREE.

F. S. MADON AND CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS,
AND
GENERAL MERCHANTS.
Up-Country Orders carefully and promptly executed.
☞ PLEASE NOTE:—For the Safe Delivery of Orders and Correspondence ADDRESS us as below, because there are others trading under the name of Madon.
F. S. MADON AND CO.,
170, SHAIK MEMON STREET,
BOMBAY.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
15, BANK STREET.
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
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AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION.
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HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.¶
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FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

BURGLARS DEFEATED
BY A
CHUBB'S.
STRONG ROOM DOOR IN SCOTLAND.
BUCKHAVEN, FIFE; N. B., Sept. 1st, 1899.
MESSRS. CHUBB & SONS,
LONDON.
GENTLEMEN,—We beg to acquaint you that on the night of 21st August, 1899, the Strong Room Door with which you supplied us in 1883, was attacked by some parties who endeavoured to break it open and pick the lock.
Although they do not appear to have been furnished with professional Burglar Tools, they used a great deal of violence, but were quite unable to obtain an entrance or to destroy the door.
We are glad to be able thus to testify to the excellent quality of your work, and to the very satisfactory way in which it resisted this severe attack.
Yours faithfully,
P. P. BOWMAN & Co.,
ARCHIBALD BOWMAN.
CHUBB'S SAFES, BOXES, AND LOCKS.
APPLY TO SOLE AGENT.
EDULJEE PESTONJEE,
37, PAREE BAZAAR STREET, FORT.

DR. P. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
HARING CROSS LONDON, W.C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE LONDON."
A. B. C. CODE USED.
CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and sold.
CHARTS executed with care and promptitude.
PASSAGES booked by Line of Steamers.
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Representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co. to RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers, Trains on their arrival at Plymouth, at Tilbury, and at the Docks, to take instructions of Landing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.
SOLE AGENTS IN WESTERN & NORTHERN INDIA.
FOR THE CARNEGIE STEEL CO., LD.,
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3,000 TONS OF CARNEGIE STEEL BEAMS, STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, ETC.
Kept in Stock in Bombay.
Beams of all sections from 3 inch to 24 inch deep and in a large variety of lengths up to 44 feet.
Iron and Shipyard Beams in the Market. Communications for delivery at any Station in India.
GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, OCT. 20.

THE much needed rain in the districts still holds off, and the Cotton crop continues to suffer, as well as the food-grains crop. The reports received during the past week regarding the weather have advised it as bright with an almost total absence of rain throughout. Prices of new cotton are still advancing, with a small business passing. Wheat and Seeds are quiet and prices rule in favour of sellers. Exchange has been quiet but steady, quotations closing this evening on a par with last Friday's both for Bank and Private Paper. There is a good demand in the money market. Government Paper has been inclined to fluctuate, more in a downward than an upward direction. Freights are steady to firm in tone, and a few small lines chiefly for forward near deliveries have been reported done. Imports continue quiet.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Friday last showed the following changes:—

Public Deposits at the Head Office Inc. Rs.		2,20,474
" " " Branches... Dec. "		3,33,016
Other " ..... Dec. "		23,33,919
Government Securities ..... Dec. "		2,49,305
Other authorised " ..... Dec. "		15,000
Loans ..... Inc. "		2,19,088
Bills Discounted and Purchased... Inc. "		99,499
Balances with other Banks ..... Inc. "		98,481
Cash ..... Dec. "		33,33,861

The increasing demand for accommodation made a reduction in the Cash Balance of the Bank of Bombay during last week of 33 1-4 lakhs, making it, according to Monday's Statement of Affairs of the Bank 118 1-2 lakhs. To Public Deposits there was an addition of 2 1-4 lakhs at the Head Office, and a decrease of 8 1-2 lakhs at the Branches; while from Private Deposits the withdrawals amounted to 23 1-4 lakhs. Government Securities were 2 1-2 lakhs less. Loans were 2 lakhs greater, and Bills Discounted and Purchased some 1 lakh.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank, as on the 3th October, 1899:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	70,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	53,41,620
Do. at Branches.....	14,77,755
Other Deposits	3,08,43,345
Post Bills	4,412
Credits undrawn	10,80,792
	Rs... 5,57,52,926
ASSETS.	Rs.
Government Securities	90,02,449
Other authorised Securities	34,52,024
Credits on Government and other authorised Securities	43,57,332
Loans on do. do....	1,90,55,463
Bills Discounted and Purchased	64,30,579
Dead Stock	4,22,770
Stamps and Stationery	20,910
Bullion	
Balances with other Banks	2,59,183
Cash	1,18,52,216
Rs....	5,57,52,926

Meanwhile, there is a good demand in the money market. The Bank of Bombay rate is unchanged at 7 per cent., also that in the open market at 6 per cent.

EXCHANGE.—The market was closed last Saturday for a Hindu holiday, and re-opened on Monday with a steady tone at 1s. 4 1-8d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 3-8d. to 12-32d. for three months' Sight Credits, and rates remained at this level all day. The market was quieter in tone yesterday with 1s. 4 3-32d. to 1s. 4 1-8d. quoted for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 4 1-8d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 3-8d. for three months' sight Credits. Merchants' Bills were scarce; Bank wire and demand were reported done to a moderate extent. To-day the market has been quiet at 1s. 4 1-8d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 3-8d. for three months' sight Credits. A moderate amount of business was reported, and rates closed steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand.... 1s. 4 1-8d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic ..... 1s. 4 3-32 to 1-8d.	"
Credits 3 months' Sight ... 1s. 4 3-8d.	"
Francs 172 1-4	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates were steady on opening on Monday at 94 1-4 for Cash, for 3 1-2 per Cents, 94 3-8 for the Settlement, and 89 for 3 per Cents. On Tuesday the market opened at 94 3-8 for Cash, for 3-1-2 per cents., and 94 7-16 for the Settlement, and improved to 94 1-2 and 94 9-16 in the two positions, respectively, closing at 94 1-4 in both; for Threes 88 was quoted. Rates were given on Wednesday at 94 7-16 for Cash, for 3 1-2 per cents., 94 9-16 for the Settlement, and 89 for Threes. There was rather a fluctuating feeling in the market yesterday at opening, but rates steadied a little afterwards and closed at 94 13-16 and 94 25-32 to 94 13-16 for Money and Account respectively, for 3 1-2 per cents. and 85 to 86 for Threes. There was a partial decline to-day in rates for 3 1-2 per cents., 94 11-16 being quoted for Cash, and 94 13-16 for the Settlement; for Threes 89 was quoted.

SHARES.—There has been a small but downward movement in prices, our revised list showing, as compared with last Friday's, a falling off in each of the following:—Central India Mill, of Rs. 60; Howard and Bullough, of Rs. 55; City of Bombay and Ripon, Rs. 50 each; Framjee Petit, Rs. 30; Sassoon, Rs. 25; Swadeshi, Rs. 20; China and Queen, Rs. 15 each; Empress and Jamshed Manfg., Rs. 10 each; English Press, Rs. 10; and Mofussil, Rs. 5.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—Extreme dullness in the demand from up-country buyers has had the effect of making sellers anxious to operate even at reduced rates; but despite this, buyers are scarce, and business is meagre. For "Grey goods" sellers do not find buyers, the latter being averse to operate; and likewise in Bleached, Dyed, Turkey-Red, and Printed goods the operations have been poor. For Locally-made goods the enquiry is very small. The clearances of Imported goods from the bazaar during the week have been about 1,100 packages, and of Local about 600 bales.

YARNS.—Owing to the advancing prices of Cotton, and the outturn of yarn being in excess of the demand, spinners are strongly in favour of working their mills short time, and indeed the body known as the Bombay Millowners' Association have this week adopted a resolution to work their mills only four days during the week, but the measure is at present a conditional one, and will not come into operation (if it is finally decided to adopt it) till the 1st proximo. There is a strong feeling in the yarn market; the clearances from the bazaar have amounted to some 7,000 bales. Official quotations are as follows:—

Twist	No. 8s	Mule, As.	3 1-2	to 4	per lb.
"	" 9s	" "	3 3-8	" 4	"
"	" 10s	" "	3 7-8	" 4 7-8	"
"	" 12s	" "	4	" 5	"
"	" 16s	" "	4 1-2	" 5 1-2	"
"	" 20s	" "	4 5-1	" 5 3-4	"
"	" 24s	" "	5 1-4	" 6	"
"	" 30s	" "	6 1-4	" 7	"
"	" 40s	" "	7 1-4	" 8	"

METALS.—Yellow Metal is 8 ans. per cwt. dearer; but Swedish Bar Iron and Braziers' Coper are unchanged.

COALS.—There have been no important sales to speak of effected during the past week. For English Coal importers ask very high prices, Rs. 23 per ton for Cardiff, and Rs. 21 for Davisons W. Hartley being quoted, for November shipment, while buyers' ideas are considerably below this level. The market closes steady to firm; we quote alongside:—

	Ready. Per Ton. Rs.	Forward. Per Ton. Rs.
Welsh Hartley	Nil	
West Do.	Nil	21
Australian	Nil	
Powell's	23	23
Cardiff	23	23 4
Japan	13	12 3-4
Singareni	13 1-2	13 1-2
Deshagur, Bengal	15	15 1-2
Muir's Navigation Bengal	14	13 3-4
Jardine's "	14	13 3-4
Seebpore	15	15

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—Quiet but firm in tone, this market has been advancing, and quotations for forward deliveries are given now at Rs. 215 per candy for "Good" Broach, March delivery; Rs. 168 1-2 for "Fully Good" Bengal, for January; Rs. 191 for "Good" Bhowngger, for May. The business passing is small.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool via Canal, without commission, viz.:—

	Per Candy. Rs.	Per lb. C. & F. d.
Bengal, Fine	Rs. 175—3 12-32.	
Do. Fully Good	" 168—3 1-2.	
Do. Do. January, 1900...	" 169—3 9-16.	
Do. Good	" 163—3 13-32.	
Baleias, Fine	"	
Do. Fully Good	" 187—3 25-32.	
Khandeish, Fully Good	" 186—3 13-16.	
Do. Do. Jan. 1900...	" 194—3 31-32.	
Oomra, Fully Good	" 192—3 7-8.	
Dholleras, Fine	"	
Do. Fully Good	" 192—3 7-8.	
Do. Good	" 183—3 3-4.	
Do. Do. May, 1900...	" 192—4 1-32.	
S. G. Dharwar, Good	"	
Westerns	" 186—3 25-32.	
Broach, Fine	"	
Do. Good	" 200—4	
Do. Do. March, 1900.....	" 215—4 3-8.	

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparisons with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1899. Bales.	1898. Bales.	1897. Bales.
For the week	11,663	5,195	5,230
From 1st Jan. to 19th Oct. 1899	1,755,239	1,569,700	1,315,308
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent,			
For the week	840		2,095
From 1st Jan. to 19th Oct. 1899	490,470	451,735	486,099
" " " " " China, Japan, Calcutta, &c.			
"	7,288		668
"	485,365	425,100	426,926

...districts has continued to ...by Monday's wired ...since the despatch ...iddle of last week ...as Bellary. The ...pects for crops are ...

...ble reports from ...

THE COTTON MARKET.

MESSRS. TATA writing on Oct. 20th states:—Our Liverpool friends in their letter of the 5th instant write on the state of their cotton market as under:—

"We have to report another week of wild excitement. After violent fluctuations prices culminated on Tuesday morning in a rise of 21 points, but since then lower prices have been witnessed.

"This wild and unreasonable advance completely paralyses the Manchester market. Spinners see their profitable margins fast disappearing, and keep out of the market. The outlook is very gloomy, and the rise in the bank rate on Monday and to-day and the hourly expected outbreak of hostilities in the Transvaal also tend to restrain business.

"The various Cotton markets have been wild with speculative excitement, and although at times it seemed as if the top was near it is impossible to say whether the Americans will not force as higher. Some of our American friends, cool and shrewd business men, whom we consulted on Tuesday night about their opinion, tell us that although a reaction may be expected they have a favourable opinion of the market and recommend buying on the decline. The divergence of views on the crop amongst people on the spot is most remarkable. A compositor of ours has at present two buyers travelling in the cotton states, both honest and conscientious men: one cables us that the crop cannot possibly exceed 9 1-2 millions, whilst the other is equally confident that the crop will reach 10 3-4, perhaps even 11 1-4 millions.

"Stocks of the raw material are large everywhere. The considerable advance of these last few weeks undermines the prosperous state of the spinner, and reduces consumption to a very large degree, in fact in the Rhoydt District "short time" is already being resorted to. Bulls are very apt to forget that the consumption at 4d, will be considerably smaller than at 3d., but it would be quite as easy to direct a bolting horse as to gauge the immediate future value of the article on its own merits in the present excited state of the market. But for the uncertainty, what the American Bulls will do, we would strongly advise our friends to sell, but just now we think it better to keep neutral and to let the excitement run its course. It will, we are sure, end in a general collapse, but when?

"Meanwhile we think it best to look on and do nothing for a little while until we see whether the climax has been reached or not. Either buying or selling seems dangerous just now.

"In reply to your cable enquiry we beg to say, as you will have seen from the foregoing, we are completely puzzled as is everybody in this market crop estimates range all the way from about 9½ to 11 1-4 millions, and it is quite impossible so early in the season to fix on a figure, particularly as farmers are holding back large quantities of cotton. If these holdings are suddenly released by farmers taking fright the movement would all at once assure gigantic proportions, but so far the American bull boom continues and the movement remains small, we may say deceptively small. We think it the best policy to wait until we have more light, but in any case we would not advise covering the short sales now. A collapse may come any moment and the fall might be just as rapid and extensive as the recent rise.

"It is not only our market that is short and does not believe in a small crops; the whole of the European spinners had quite made up their mind that this years crop would at least equal last year's and they are now greatly distressed at the turn matters have taken. At present we have two of the largest spinners staying with us who are watching the market anxiously and are trying to get as best as they can out of their short sales of yarns, &c."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCT. 19.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Sales quiet.

Good Bhownagger, 3 10-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	103 11-16
3 per cent. Rentes	100 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	112
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	63 3-8
Bar Silver	28⅝

The sum of about £1 75,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total Bullion £32,900,000, Increase £100,000; Public Deposits £7,700,000, Increase £600,000; Other Deposits £44,100,000, Decrease £1,100,000; Other Securities £32,401,000, Decrease £800,000; Notes and Gold £21,50,000, Increase £400,000. The Bank's Reserve is 41 per cent. of the Liabilities.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, OCT. 19.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Ferguson arrived ... from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta, this morning.

LONDON, OCT. 19

The Clan Line steamer Clan Sinclair, arrived here yesterday evening.

LIVERPOOL, OCT. 19.

The Anchor Line steamer Armenia left here for Bombay this morning.

ADEN, OCT. 20.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Trieste, from Bombay for Trieste, arrived this morning.

SUEZ, OCT. 20.

The P. & O. Company's s.s. Socotra (extra) left here for Bombay yesterday evening.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 20th October, 1899.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	19	6	15 p.m.	10	47
Teheran	20	2	33 p.m.	0	16
Suez	20	3	p.m.	0	9

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 20th October, 1899.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	1	...	1
" Karachi	0	34	...	1
" Madras	0	29	...	

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, COMMANDING R. V. R.

Bombay, 21st October, 1899.

1. The following member having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to D Company—No. 4663 Vol G W Philben.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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21 FRONTIER NEWS—OFFICIAL GAZETTES; Bombay Government Notices—Government of India Orders—Shipping Intelligence.
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LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.
SUBSCRIBERS to the WAR TELEGRAM EXTRAS, Rs. 2, can have the same delivered as they arrive.
Names Registered at the *Bombay Gazette* Offices, 18, Esplanade Road.
By sending their own peon subscribers can insure instant delivery.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

WATKINS—October 20, at Bombay, Louisa widow of the late Edward Charles Watkins, Bombay Port Trust, aged 46 years.

EUROPE.

DEATHS.

NISBET—September 29, Hollywood rd, South Kensington, S.W. Capt E P, Elder Brother of Trinity ho, formerly in maritime service of Hon East India Company (Company's Own).

STUART—October 2, at Thorpdean House, Greenock, May Elizabeth Scott, wife of Henry Ramsay Stuart, D S P, Nagpore, C P, India.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1899.

THE Military Censor derides the yearnings of an anxious public to know the number and the nature of the casualties in the two cavalry actions which came off on Wednesday at midday. He is equally reticent as to the movement of the Boers on Thursday to envelope Sir George White at Ladysmith. A general engagement was believed to be imminent near Glencoe, the Boers scouting within a few miles of the camp. We are not even told whether an engagement did or did not take place. But we are informed by Sir George White that his cavalry from Ladysmith is keeping a close watch on the enemy's movements, and that steps are being taken to secure Maritzburg, the capital of Natal, and Durban, its chief port, from being raided. From this it is obvious that the Boers have practically overrun nearly the whole of Natal, and that they may even attempt to possess themselves of Durban. The role of the force concentrated at Ladysmith under Sir George White is confined to sending out cavalry to carefully note the enemy's movements. And this is the state of affairs twelve months after Mr. Chamberlain began to send out troops to South Africa to get the upper hand of President Kruger. The Colonial Secretary pursued his war policy, as Lord Lansdowne is said to bitterly complain, without any reference to the embarrassments of the War Office, which found it impossible to recruit up to the numbers voted by Parliament. Worse still, twenty per cent. of the "specials," accepted in default of better material, were under age and under size, and of generally quite insufficient physique. There can be no question that such a state of things is very unsatisfactory, not to say discreditable to a Great Empire which has become "a Continental Power" five times over. The Continental Powers with which we may one day have to measure ourselves will be highly amused at the impossibility of our putting into the field in twenty-four hours a sufficient force to deal with half-a-dozen South African Republics. Any one of them could do that without turning a hair. It seemed good to Mr. Chamberlain to ignore the hard realities of the situation, and to count upon the War Office to accommodate itself to the exigencies of his war policy. Had the Boers declared war a month or six weeks before they handed to the Consul-General at Pretoria a particularly stupid ultimatum, they could inevitably have inflicted many humiliations upon the wholly-inadequate force which had been concentrated in South Africa with a view to the war predetermined upon by the Colonial Secretary.

In the debate on the Address Mr. Chamberlain was subjected to severe criticism by Sir William Harcourt, and other leaders of the Opposition, who taxed him with neglecting opportunities for bringing about a pacific settlement. We were first led, many months since, to the conclusion that war, and not a pacific solution, was the real object of the Colonial Secretary, by the remarkable ingenuity with which every such opportunity was carefully evaded, fresh difficulties of the vaguest kind being raised, and couched in language calculated to rouse all the suspicions of the Boers, who had full knowledge of the inner history of the Jameson Raid. Mr. Chamberlain has found it necessary to defend himself in an exhaustive speech of nearly three hours' duration. He asserted, what it would be very difficult to prove in the face of his own speeches, that he had laboured to maintain peace with the utmost patience; he alleges that he was driven to the conclusion, from the speeches of President Kruger, that war had always been inevitable. President Kruger, as "The Looker-On" in "Blackwood" has shown, never knew, from day to day, what Mr. Chamberlain's policy really was. The Bloemfontein Conference placed a five-years' franchise, and the remedying of the grievances of the Uitlanders, in the forefront. When a seven-years' franchise, with a considerable addition to the number of seats was offered, Mr. Chamberlain derided the notion that franchise or the removal of the grievances touched the fringe of the question, which was the paramountcy, the suzerainty, the sovereign authority, of Great Britain in South Africa. President Kruger was continually informed that the Government would insist upon measures, the nature of which was not defined, that were deemed necessary, not for the redress of the Uitlanders' grievances, but for the vindication of the suzerainty of the Paramount Power. When Mr. Chamberlain asserts that the armaments of the Transvaal have made that Republic by far the strongest Power in South Africa, he made a wild assertion, which, to speak frankly, was not true. The strongest Power in South Africa is Great Britain. The Transvaal has not a single torpedo-boat in bay or river, nor even any outlet to the sea, while the British Navy completely isolates South Africa from the rest of the world. All the ports from the Cape to the Zambesi are in the hands of the British Power. The assertion that Great Britain was forced to uphold her paramountcy "if she was to remain a Great Power" was answered, in anticipation, by Mr. Chamberlain himself when in May 1896 he said: "We can afford to wait. Time is on our side, and I do not doubt its healing hand will close the wounds which have been so rudely opened, (by the Jameson Raid), and will remove all obstacles in the way of the prosperity of South Africa."

This Parliamentary rhetorician has told the House of Commons that "the Empire" has just escaped the greatest danger to which it has ever been exposed." When did Mr. Chamberlain begin to read English history? Did he never hear of Napoleon I and the Army of 200,000 men assembled at Boulogne? Has he ever heard of the Indian Mutiny, which really did bring the Empire into grave peril? Lord Beaconsfield ventured to describe a great Parliamentary orator as "a sophistical rhetorician, intoxicated by the exuberance of his own verbosity." What would Lord Beaconsfield say of the astounding declaration of the Secretary for the Colonies that a little South African Republic, which, counting every boy and man from sixteen to sixty, can send an army all told of 30,000 men into the field, is the greatest Power in South Africa? Professor Jowett once remarked that it is astonishing what a quantity of rude lying is about, even among persons in such distinguished positions that it is impossible to suspect them. The fact is that in Parliamentary life the phrase that tells, the appeal that is cheered by excited partisans, is of more Parliamentary value than sober chapter and verse. "A war in South Africa," he has told the House of Commons, "would be one of the most serious wars that could possibly be waged. It would be in the nature of a Civil War. It would be a long war, a bitter war, a costly war, and would leave behind it the embers of strife, which generations would hardly be long enough to extinguish." We have gone to war with President Kruger to force upon him a reform in the internal affairs of his State in "which Secretaries of State, standing in this place, have repudiated all rights of interference." "That," added Mr. Chamberlain, "would be a course of action as immoral as it would be unwise." To that unwise and immoral action we now stand committed. The London correspondent of the "Pioneer," in his informing telegrams, tells us that the correspondent of the "Times" at Ladysmith states that affairs there are beginning to wear a very serious aspect indeed. Our patrols have fallen back, while those of the enemy are cutting the communications between Ladysmith and Dundee. They are in possession of Actonhomes Farm, where a cavalry action was fought four days ago. That farm is 24 miles west of Ladysmith, where the situation is become decidedly sombre. As we go to press particulars have arrived of very desperate fighting at Glencoe, where the Boers bombarded General Symons' force from the neighbouring heights and the General was wounded. What seemed a defeat was turned into a success by a brilliant charge on the Boers' position and the capture of five guns. The Boers are suffering from the diffusion of forces, whichif concentrated might fare better. Nine thousand are said to be marching to retrieve the defeat; and two British regiments are sent to intercept them.

IN an article, "On the Coming Struggle for Persia" in the October *Asiatic Quarterly*, Mr. R. Popham Lobb takes almost an alarmist view of the situation. His presentment of the advance of Russia in Persia is almost picturesque. We see the Northern Power, through its representatives at Tabriz, Taurus, and Meshed, exercising a practical protectorate in Northern Persia. In Persia, as in Turkey and Asia generally, the Russian Consul displays rather more state than the Ambassadors of other Powers. At Resht he is careful to inhabit a palace, and has a numerous staff, and an escort. But it is in Tabriz that he imposes most, for there he has an escort of 100 Cossacks. The Consular post also carries a high salary with it. All this is of value in Oriental eyes. The expanse of Russia across the Caspian has secured for her "a commanding strategical position along the whole of the Persian north frontier, from the Agri Dagh to Sarakhs." At Teheran, while the "British policy has been one of drift, 'weak in its conception, calamitous in its results,' according to Lord Curzon, "Russian influence is more and more in the ascendant." It is a remarkable fact that Great Britain and Russia entered into a guarantee, ratified repeatedly in all due form, to respect the integrity of Persia. Whether relying on the mutual presenation of this guarantee, or from a general inclination to let things slide, we have lessened our influence at Teheran. We have done worse: we have handed over the conduct of our relations with the Shah from the Foreign Office, for various intervals, to the Government of India, a proceeding that was by no means agreeable to the Shah, and that was calculated to make him distrust British influence. Russia has made up her mind that the necessities of her case are not all provided for by an outlet at Port Arthur. She needs others along her southern frontier, and her direct and only road to them is through Persia to the Persian Gulf. Once established in the Gulf, she would command the Euphrates Valley, and anticipate or defeat any British railway scheme in that region. England does wrong when, instead of forestalling Russia in the Gulf and Persia generally, she cries out in her Press and Parliament the moment the Czar advances his Commercial outposts. We lose much time, and strain our imaginations contemplating the possibility of Russia invading India through Afghanistan.

Mr. Lobb considers that, if Britain neglects her interests on the side of Persia, she leaves India's most vulnerable western frontier comparatively undefended to the suspected invader. He further says:—"It is this belief in the deadly fixity of purpose on the part of Russia which coloured the views, and consequently justified the strong words which British politicians have indulged in on occasions when the expansion of Russia's frontier in Asia was fraught with no serious consequences at all to ourselves; and, to read the accounts of the outcry which the occupation of the Khanates aroused in this country" (England); "it would seem as if every step taken without our permission were considered a *casus belli*. This dog-in-the-manger attitude is responsible for the suspicion and hostility with which Russia regards England to-day, and it is not surprising that such should be the case." But, if "the dog-in-the-manger attitude" which distinguishes British policy towards Russia on the Northern Indian frontier be wrong, does it mend matters to adopt the same policy in Persia? Mr. Lobb epitomises for us the foreign view of our expansion policy in distant lands. Our critics are good enough to think that "We have, to all intents and purposes, finished our period of expansion; our colonies are scattered over the globe at vast distances from us and from one another," with our fleet alone for a link, entailing the upkeep and fortification of coaling stations on the trade routes. Other nations have woke up to the fact that they like colonies too and expansion of their trade. For them coaling stations and ports are just as necessary as for us, but we look upon this following of our example as a menace, and we either try to prevent the acquisition by Russia, or France, of any trade port; if it be acquired we insist on a *quid pro quo*, or grumble and cry aloud. We oppose with might and main the seaward expansion of Russia, though her enormous trade requires ports as much as ours does, lest she might at any future time make of these ports a base for naval operations against us. All the time we sit tight in Egypt, declining to see that other Powers consider we ought to retire gracefully now that the reforms we undertook have been successfully introduced, these having been the ostensible reason for our occupation. Such is, putting it very mildly, the view of our continental competitors, friends and enemies, and we certainly justify it to a considerable extent. We thwart Russia as long as we can, but she eludes our vigilance, she triumphs and calmly makes her footing distinctly good on her newly-acquired hill, or port; she connects it to herself by railways, strategic first and commercial after; she promptly fortifies and well fortifies the port in spite of that load of debt which we rely on to prevent her invading India or entering on any large undertaking. She anchors her iron-clads in the new harbour, and is ready for all emergencies, trade or other. She occupies her Pamir heights, and calmly proceeds to garrison them simply but efficiently, and has her men supported at measurable distances by a chain of posts. Nevertheless the danger of Russia using these "pieds-à-terre" in climbing over Afghanistan to invade India is, Mr. Lobb considers, too remote and slight to be worth troubling about. Whatever army she brought to the five passes through which it must enter India, the troops would have to pass through the narrow gates, and could be easily cut up as they came in. Baluchistan is however quite another affair.

Give Russia, or any other Power, a comfortable start in housing herself in Northern Persia, and along the shores of the Gulf, and she can, if her ambition lies that way, keep us in India in a perpetual state of unrest. The Indus Valley does not present insuperable transport difficulties to an advancing foe. Karachi has defences, it is true, but they could be avoided by an army marching through Baluchistan. Persia offers herself as an easy prey: her officials are terribly corrupt, her army is a farce—in Russian Consulates in Persia the porters are often Persian Lieutenant-Colonels, a fact that speaks for itself—the roads, except made by Russia, are bad, two roads fit for wheeled traffic have been constructed by Russians, one

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE TRANSVAAL WAR.

LONDON, Oct. 19.

There is no further news from the seat of war.

General Sir George White telegraphs that the cavalry at Ladysmith and Dundee are keeping a watch on the enemy's movements, and adds that steps have been taken to secure Maritzburg and Durban against raids.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S DEFENCE.

Mr. Chamberlain made an exhaustive speech in the Commons to-night lasting for two hours and three quarters, and was greatly cheered at its conclusion.

He defended his whole policy and said he had striven to maintain peace with the utmost patience, but finally came to the conclusion from events and the speeches of President Kruger that war had always been inevitable.

The Oligarchy at Pretoria, abetted by President Steyn, had consistently endeavoured to undermine our paramountcy, which Great Britain was forced to uphold if she wished to remain a Great Power.

Constant armaments, Mr. Chamberlain said, had made the Transvaal by far the strongest Power in South Africa, and he believed the Empire had just escaped the greatest danger to which it had ever been exposed.

He accepted President Kruger's appeal to the God of battles, believing the quarrel to be a just one.

THE COST OF THE INDIAN CONTINGENT.

In the House of Commons to-night Lord George Hamilton, in reply to a question, said that the Imperial Exchequer would defray the whole of the charges in connection with the despatch of the Indian Contingent to Natal.

THE ADDRESS ADOPTED.

Oct. 20.

An Amendment to the Address brought forward by Mr. Stanhope in the Commons last night, strongly disapproving of the conduct of the negotiations with the Transvaal, which have resulted in war with both Republics, was rejected by 362 against 135 votes.

The Address was then adopted unanimously.

CAPTURE OF A TRAIN BY THE BOERS.

The Boers yesterday captured a provision train between Ladysmith and Dundee.

Communication with Dundee is now cut off.

It is reported that the captured train contained an officer of the Imperial force and several newspaper correspondents, all of whom were made prisoners.

OCCUPATION OF VRYBURG BY THE BOERS.

The police have been withdrawn from Vryburg, which the Boers occupied on Sunday.

SKIRMISHING NEAR LADYSMITH.

Skirmishes continue between General White's Cavalry and the Boer patrols.

THE BOERS' ATTACK IN FORCE ON GLENCOE.

Oct. 20, Noon.

The Boers attacked the British Camp at Glencoe in great force, at 5-30 this morning, shelling the place from the surrounding heights.

The battle is now general.

GENERAL SYMONS WOUNDED.

LATER.

A report has just reached the War Office that General Sir W. P. Symons, commanding at Glencoe, had been wounded.

The official strength of the Boers engaged in the attack is put down at 9,000 men.

RUMOURED CAPTURE OF THE BOER POSITION AT GLENCOE.

1-10 P.M.

A rumour has been published in London that the Boer position at Glencoe, besides five guns, has been captured.

THE ATTACK ON THE BOER POSITION NEAR GLENCOE.

Oct. 20, 1-20 p.m.

A despatch received by the War Office from Ladysmith, dated 11 a.m. to-day, states that the King's Royal Rifles and the Dublin Fusiliers are attacking the hill near Glencoe upon which the Boer guns are posted and have arrived within 300 yards of the Boer Artillery, which is already silenced.

9,000 Boers are advancing from Hattingsprint and the Leicesters and 13th Field Battery have gone to meet them.

THE SITUATION BECOMING SERIOUS.

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 20.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent wires, London, 20th October :—

"The Times'" special correspondent at Ladysmith wired, on Wednesday afternoon, that the situation on the Eastern border of Natal is beginning to wear a more serious aspect.

The Vryheid and Utrecht Commandos, after looting the Zululand border, are reported to be in the Umsinga District, threatening the British Communications between Ladysmith and Dundee.

On the Western border of the Free State patrols are reported to be in possession of Actonhomes Farm, which is twenty-four miles west of Ladysmith.

Our patrols have fallen back and the situation af the front is reported to be more acute."

The Transport Upada arrived at Port Natal yesterday : all well.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, Oct. 19.

The P. and O. Company's Carthage, with the homeward mails of the 14th instant, arrived here at 3 p.m. to-day.

SERIOUS DISTURBANCE IN UPPER BURMAH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Oct. 20.

The following Official Press Note was issued on the 18th instant :—"Some sepoys of the Karen Military Police Battalion, quartered at Mongwa, created a disturbance at the Pwe in town. The latter was then placed out of boundr, and a picket placed at the Pwe. At about eleven p.m., on the night of the 16th, some Karen sepoys entered the Pwe and attacked four English Police Officers, who were present, and the Manager of the Pwe with dahs and sticks. The picket made no attempt to protect the officers present. Mr. O'Donnell, Assistant Superintendent of Police, was severely wounded with sticks, and also received a dah wound ; Lieutenant Keith Jackson, Assistant Commandant, and Mr. Downes, Assistant Superintendent, were wounded with sticks ; and Mr. Wall, Inspector of Police, was severely wounded on the arm with a dah. The manager of the Pwe and a Eurasian also received severe dah wounds. The Indian Military Police are being brought into Mongwa from the outstations, and from Kindat, as a precaution."

CRICKET MATCH AT AMRITSAR.

PARIS vs. AMRITSAR.

AMRITSAR, Oct. 20.

A cricket match was begun to-day between the above teams. Kanga won the toss and elected to bat, sending in Homi Kanga and Patel against the trundling of Le Marchant and Lincoln. The Parsis made 196 for five wickets ; Patel played remarkably well, contributing 61, and his score contained six fours. Mody played a free innings and made 52 in a short time. Machliwala, 18, and Colabawala, 46, were not-out when tiffin time arrived.

The Parsis made 296, to which Ponchkhanewala contributed 39, Langrana 18, Colabawalla 79, which included five fours. LeMarchant took one wicket for 69, Whitehouse 3 for 37, Plomer four for 43. Amritsar scored 67, for six wickets down, Crocknell making 24, Plomer 35 (not out). A military band was present and there was a large gathering.

The Umpires were Tapia and Hearsey.

TERRIBLE CALAMITY AT SEA.

COLOMBO, Oct. 20.

Among the telegrams appearing in the Australian papers, received yesterday, is one referring to the burning of the steamer Montoya, off Magdalena, in Columbia, in the extreme north of South America.

Thirty passengers perished, including Alderman Newton, Lord Mayor-elect of London.

MILITARY NEWS.

SIMLA, Oct. 20.

Major Welman, 13th Bombay Infantry, has six months' leave home on medical certificate.

Captain G. N. Cartwright, R.A., becomes Orderly Officer to the Brigadier-General for Royal Artillery, Bombay Command, for the coming winter months.

THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

IMPORTANT SPEECH ON THE FAMINE.

SIMLA, Oct. 20.

At the Council to-day, Mr. Rivaz and the Viceroy made important statements about the famine, the Council being adjourned at the close *sine die*.

The Viceroy said: "I should like to supplement the detailed statement to which we have just listened from the Hon. Member in charge of the Revenue and Agricultural Department by a few observations of a more general character upon the attitude and policy of the Government. It has been a source of great distress to me, and my feelings in this respect are those of all my colleagues, that in my first year of office, while plague, the first great Indian scourge, has remained a persistent visitor, the second, which is famine, should once again be threatening this sorely-tried country and its patient and unmurmuring population for months past. It is no exaggeration to say that the daily meteorological report has been to every one of us, who are in our different spheres responsible for the Indian Government, a document to which we have turned with the most anxious interest each morning, and day by day, as we have contemplated a sky of brass and an unclouded sun, we have longed bitterly and would have sacrificed much for the sight that met the watcher upon Carmel of the little cloud no bigger than a man's hand. In our regrets at the ill-fortune that has attended us we may nevertheless recognise some grounds of legitimate alleviation. They will consist in facts that have warned us of the coming scarcity, and we have in consequence been able to formulate our plan of campaign in advance, and, secondly, that while the area of certain distress is unfortunately large, much too large, it is yet considerably smaller than the corresponding area in the famine of 1896-7; and, if Providence should favour us with late autumnal rains, it is still capable of contraction. In Rajputana it is to be feared that the suffering will be in excess of any since the sad year of 1868-9, and in the Central Provinces I regret to think that a portion of the ordeal of three years ago may again have to be endured by some poor people who have barely had time to recover from the last shock; but elsewhere, as Mr. Rivaz has shown, the situation, though grave, affords less ground for acute apprehension, while in many parts of India the sufferings of the unfortunate elsewhere will, to some extent, be balanced by exceptionally favourable conditions.

"The narrowness and the comparatively precise definition of the areas affected should enable us to devote our energies to their relief with all the greater concentration. I do not pretend that in so doing we have any novel or startling methods of procedure to announce. Perhaps the worst and least reassuring declaration that a Viceroy could make upon an occasion like this would be that the Government of India proposed to experiment in respect of the scarcity and the famine. Our proceedings must be, and will be, founded upon the very opposite extreme of tion of estimates already exist or must be expected, he miles comprised a hundred thousand square fifteen British territory with a population of Native millions. This compares with the famine fifteen 96 of about 200,000 square miles in Brisq with a population of 45 millions, and are miles in Native States with a popula- en millions. It includes five-sixths of the ovinces, nearly the whole of the Berars, an, Guzerat, and South-East and Central Almost all the Native States in Rajputana, p of Native States in North Bombay, greater part of Indore, and some of the es in Central India also, are very seriously n extent and intensity the present drought na and North Bombay equals, if it does the memorable drought of 1868, the year esent century which affords the nearest the present one.

g up he said that a much smaller area ation in British India are this year ffected, and a much larger area and in the Native States, as compared affected area and population in 1896-97. no reason to doubt as to a sufficiency ks in India as a whole for the requirements ntry up to July next, when the rains of it is hoped, be established. Prices of amine tracts, and indeed throughout India, y as high as they were in October 1896 ; ought, the limit had been reached and that would set in, when the possibilities of imin from Bengal and Burma and America fully realised. A significant fact in this was that a considerable quantity of foreign already been sold in Calcutta to up-country a rate which would enable it to be laid down Ajmere, in the very heart of Rajputana, eers per rupee. He added that. American orted at the close of 1896-97, was accepted in the Central Provinces and b, and there would seem to be a good opening for the importation this year of maize in ntities on remunerative terms. The nt of India will adhere to their policy of abstention from any interference with rade in the matter of grain imports d, the wisdom of this policy having justified in the famine of 1896-97. Estimof expenditure on direct relief returned by Local rnments point to a probable outlay of from one e-and-a-half crores of rupees up to 31st March, but must be received with caution, as it is rly yet to foresee how events will run. There be a further outlay on loans and adv ances griculturalists, and some falling-off in the land ue collections. The principles of relief to be owed would be practically the same as before in all the province relief organisation is com and ready to cope with distress, as fast as it mes apparent. According to the latest report numbers under relief now are :—Bomb,000 ; Punjab 71,000 ; Central Provinces, 1,21,0Berar, 28,000 ; Ajmere-Merwara, 70,000 : or a t 2,50,000 throughout British India, compared only 5,000 under relief in October 1896. In regard Native States, he said, the primary responsibility affording relief to their subjects rests with the r The Government of India, however, will at hem with advice and the services of any officers may need to supervise their relief measu also with loans of money to any States in Rus whose resources may be unequal to the . From reports which have reached him, Mr. R added that the Governor-General feels assure in Rajputana and elsewhere the Ruling Chiefs Native States fully recognise the exceptiona sibilities devolving upon them, and are anim with an earnest wish to succour their peopl

ARMY ROLLS BILL.

In ducing the Army Tolls Bill at to-day's Coun Mr. Rivaz explained that the list of exempt as quite provisional and would be further consi the object of the measure being merely to co the existing provisions upon the subject into e measure and bring them into accord with w as laid down by the home Army Act.

VICEROY'S TOUR.

DETAILS OF THE PARTY.

It ified that the party accompanying the Vice his tour will comprise Lady Curzon, Mr. , Colonels Sandbach and Fenn, Captains Bake and Marker, and Mr. Latimer, who goes as Delhi and rejoining afterwards at Bho lso Mr. Lawrence and Captain Wigram, who panying the Viceroy throughout.

SIMLA INTELLIGENCE.

C Walters, 24th Bombay Infantry, has been app Field Intelligence Officer, Chitral Relief Sup Column.

Of by Lieut.-Colonel Hawkes, next December, l Mansfield, officiating Commissary-General nsport, at Headquarters, proceeds on three mo ave,

r MacMillan from Bombay has arrived in Sim

PILGRIMAGE TO MECCA.

HIBITED TO A GREAT EXTENT.

otified that, in view of a serious change for the which has taken place of late in connec- the plague, the Government of India have trained to cancel the orders of last Novem- permitted the resumption of ordinary pil- o Hedjaz. Pilgrimage from the Presidency y (including Sind), the Madras Presidency, Hyderabad, Coorg, Calcutta, the Saran Dist Behar, the Nagpur Division of the Cen- vinces, and the Hoshiarpur District of ab is now accordingly prohibited altogether ; ims from other localities in India which are plague will be allowed to embark, at Chitta- ly, under precautions somewhat similar to opted last year. Pilgrims are, at the same commended to defer their purpose until eason in view of quarantine and other incon- to which they are likely to be subjected in just now.

TRAIN DERAILED IN BENGAL.

TRAFFIC DELAYED.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 20.

midnight on Tuesday an alarming accident on the northern section of the Eastern State Railway. Following the Darjeeling mail through Nelphamar Station was a special goods r Sealdah. After proceeding for a short dis- ne of the wagons left the rails, but the driver, e, continued to go forward, with the result that more waggons were derailed and the line ed for some distance. Leaving the guard to the following train, the driver went on with ine and some carriages to the next station, ti, whence he telegraphed for assistance. Break- rains were despatched from Siliguri and Sara with gangs of coolies, and a special train from ta conveyed several officials. The line was tely blocked, all "up" and "down" trains being d to stop at the stations where they happened standing. Through-communication was restored thirty hours.

PLAGUE IN POONA.

POONA, Oct. 20.

re were five cases and eight deaths in the city, tal mortality being 18 ; in the Cantonment 1 suburban area nil ; in the district 132 cases, eaths ; in Saswad 15 cases, 8 deaths ; Bopegam urandhar 5 cases; Mandvi 15 cases, 17 deaths ; Hadapsar 11 cases.

ACCIDENT AT THE KOLAR GOLD FIELDS.

KOLAR, Oct. 20.

fireman, named Fischer, was picked up in an unconscious state between Macdonald Choultry and Chinur Stations and conveyed to the Tripatur Hospital. He was suffering from concussion of the brain and other injuries to his head and body. The accident occurred when Fischer was riding on his engine ; he was standing on a spring and was thrown to the ground.

RISING IN THE CHIN HILLS.

MANDALAY, Oct. 18.

Yesterday's "Upper Burma Gazette" says that columns are to be sent immediately to the Chin Hills, where trouble is anticipated in connection with the disarmament of the Chins, who are said to have a lot of new guns. The Mandalay and Reserve battalions furnish the men.—*Pioneer*.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 6.

ON THE BRINK OF WAR!

The situation regarding the deplorable state of affairs is peculiar. The Government in London, though they expected to receive a reply to their despatches of September 1, have heard nothing on the subject from Pretoria and apparently are not likely to hear anything. On their part they have not, it seems, yet communicated to the Transvaal Government the fresh proposals which, it is understood, were agreed upon at the Cabinet held on Friday last. We are quite in the dark as to what has been going on, if anything has been going on, between the Government here and that in Pretoria. In the meantime the Boers have been hurrying up their burghers to the frontier, and, although, owing to a strange mistake on the part of one of the most experienced of war correspondents, it was announced yesterday that the Transvaalers had seized Laing's Nek, so far no blow has been struck on either side. To suggest that in view of the existing state of things—the unyielding attitude of Mr. Kruger and the close proximity of the rival forces—hostilities would be avoided even at the eleventh hour might be rash ; but there are many people going about to-day saying that they believe that, after all, there will be no war. Perhaps there is not much real basis for so optimistic a belief, but it is perhaps not without significance that the *Volksstem*, the leading Boer organ, is beginning to fall foul of Mr. Schreiner for what it calls his backsliding. One of the great hopes of the Transvaalers has been that at the psychological moment the Afrikanders of Cape Colony would flock to the Boer standard. If they have heard that the Colonial Afrikanders as a body will be merely content with giving their brethren of the Transvaal sympathy, the attack on the Cape Premier is natural and may be followed with a disposition at headquarters to adopt a conciliatory line of conduct before it is too late. But, with the inadequate information we possess, it is impossible to say what may happen. All that can be said is that the door is still open. Whether it will remain open when this letter reaches Bombay, it is impossible to say. So far as I can judge, although the party for war-at-any price is perhaps not numerous, the policy of the Government is steadily gaining ground in the country, or it may be that the shadow of coming events is having the effect of deciding opponents to defer their criticism to a more convenient season, as the official Liberal leader, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, seems from his speech at Maidstone to-day to recommend.

THE BOER WOMEN AND WAR.

The special correspondent of the *Times*, who at present is in the neighbourhood of Mafeking, gives us some interesting information this morning about the attitude of the Transvaalers on the Eastern border of the South African Republic. He also repeats what he has heard from the capital. He says :—"I have private information from a high official in Pretoria that there all thoughts, and almost all desire, of peace are given up. The feeling is very bitter, especially among the women, who are all armed and practising shooting, openly boasting of their wish to shoot down the English. One prominent lady declares that she has an axe all ready to chop off their accursed necks." General Joubert's wife has left to join him at the front, her custom being to accompany him on his campaigns. Even in the piping times of peace, as peace is understood in that turbulent region, the Boer female is, I am afraid, by no means too friendly or to the English Outlander. There is a very respectable and extremely harmless Outlander, a professional gentleman, who was the other day giving a friend of mine an account of an experience he once had with a Boer lady. He was in a country district, and being thirsty went to a farm-house to ask for the hospitality of a cup of water. His appearance at the door of the farm-house threw both the farmer and his wife into a state of the wildest excitement. The woman, however, was the worse, and she several times shouted out to her husband "Shoot him, shoot him !" The man had a gun in his hand and seemed half-inclined to obey her behest. The Englishman said "Why should you shoot an unarmed man who merely asks for a drink of water. If, however, you want my life you might at any rate lend me a gun so that I may defend myself and have fair play." Eventually he succeeded in pacifying them to some extent. About the time of the Raid there appeared in the *Times* two or three well-written articles on "The Transvaal Boer" from the pen of one who, as a sportsman and in other capacities, had exceptional opportunities of studying the fellow-countrymen of Oom Paul Kruger. The *Times'* contributor was careful to say that he was in no sense a Little Englander, but his description of the Boer was rather more favourable than many of the accounts we now read of the Dutch trekker. For example, he maintained that, uncivilised as the Boers are according to our notions of civilisation, they were not wholly without good points, and he even went so far as to doubt if a similar body of Englishmen with the same difficulties would have had a cleaner record. He also complained—I am afraid it is a general complant against us Britishers—that the average Uitlander, while making fun of the uncouthness of the Boers, their rough exterior, their guttural speech and their ignorance of the world and of literature outside the Bible, did not take the trouble to learn their language or to understand them. We all know the contempt felt by a certain class of our countrymen for foreigners who do not speak our language. I had evidence of this on one occasion at a railway station in France. An Englishman who looked like a shopkeeper was en route to Paris for the last great exhibition in that city. He went to the guard and asked him a question in English. The guard shrugged his shoulders and said in French that he did not understand. "You silly old devil," was the indignant response, "do you mean to say that you don't understand English ?" Lord Beaconsfield once observed that the English resembled the ancient Greeks in two things, namely, in their love of outdoor sports and their indifference to the study of foreign languages.

"PURE CLAP-TRAP."

No controversy would, of course, be complete without a contribution or two from the venerable statesman whom I once heard described by Lord Roseberry, in the Gilded Chamber, as a "portentous political pedagogue." His Grace the Macallum More was asked by one of the tribe of fussy persons, who are fond of writing to distinguished people whether personally acquainted with them or not, a form of vanity confined to no class and to no single party. One of these gentry asked the Duke of Argyll what he thought of the statement recently made by Sir William Harcourt to the effect that the first and last word of the gold-hunters is war in order to lead to annexation. What the Duke thinks of Sir W. Harcourt's observation is what he thinks of "a great many utterances of party-leaders" who do not share his opinions, namely that it is pure clap-trap. His Grace proceeds :—"It would be true to say that the Boers are all 'gold-hunters,' with this only difference, that they wish to employ not their own capital, or their own industry, or their own enterprise, but the capital, and the industry, and the enterprise of other men ; but, treating those other men as their 'hewers of wood and drawers of water,' refusing them the common rights of political life, and even the protection of an independent judiciary." He adds :—"If the Boers had chosen to keep their own country to themselves, to work their own diamonds and their own gold exclusively with their population and their own resources, I should have at least respected them. But I do not respect a petty State which invites, and uses, and depends upon the labour and the brains of strangers, and then refuses to those strangers the common rights of humanity, and condemns them to an intolerable life of serfdom. There must be an end of this." Well, let us give the Devil his due. The Boers, no doubt, have under the unhappy inspiration of the Hollander gang treated the Uitlanders very badly in withholding from them civic and parliamentary rights, but is it not rather a flight of ducal imagination to say that the Transvaalers invited the strangers to settle on the Rand ? Mr. James Bryce, M. P., whose impartiality no person can question, in his "Impressions of South Africa" gives a somewhat different version of the Uitlander "irruption." :—"They (the Boers)", says Mr. Bryce, "had not desired these strangers, nor had the strangers come for anything but gold. True they had opened the land to them ; they had permitted them to buy the gold reefs ; they had filled their coffers with the taxes which the miners paid. But the strangers came with notice that it was a Boer State they were entering, and most of them had come not to stay and to identify themselves with the old citizens, but to depart after amassing gain." Some of them have departed as their palaces in Park Lane and other fashionable quarters testify. Indeed, I venture to say that there is not a West End Club, except perhaps the Athenæum—almost the only place in London where intellect ranks higher than money—which does not contain one or more millionaires, and there is a saying quoted in this month's *Blackwood* that 'London possesses sufficient millionaires to form a Trafalgar Square demonstration.' Precisely poor creaturer some of them appear to be. Paul Kruger was publicly held up to ridicule in London about the time of the Jameson Raid because he uses, or was said to use, his coat-sleeve for an operation which is performed in polite society by means of a handkerchief ; but from what I have seen of them some of the Rand capitalists ought not to object to the Peasant President on that score.

THE PERSONALITY OF PRESIDENT KRUGER

The Press teems with "appreciations" (more or less) of the wily old gentleman who, if some people had their way, will before very long be packed off to Ceylon to keep Arabi Pasha company. Some of these are rather summary, like that which recently appeared in the *Times* from the pen of a very good soldier, though not a brilliant litterateur, Colonel George Sartorius, formerly of the Bombay Army. Others are more critical and searching. Mr. Bryce's terse description of the Boer President may not be known to all of your readers. "He is one of the most interesting figures of our time, this old President," Mr. Bryce writes ; "shrewd, cool, dogged, wary, courageous, typifying the qualities of his people, and strong because he is in sympathy with them ; adding to his trust in Providence"—a thing which so much amuses the scapegraces of London music-halls—"no small measure of worldly craft ; uneducated but able to foil the statesmen of Europe at their own weapons, and perhaps all the more capable because his training has been wholly that of an eventful life and not of books." Mr. Hobson, the special corespondent of the "Manchester Guardian" who, notwithstanding the pronounced pro-Boer views of his paper, writes with judicial fairness, describing a recent interview with the President, says that it is utterly impossible for a casual visitor to get beneath the outer husk of this grim old man, with the massive, furrowed face, who sits upon his stoep puffing a huge meerschaum pipe and growling out disconnected sentences between the spits. You ask yourself, as you sit waiting for his Dutch to be put into English (Kruger speaks no English), 'What manner of a man is this ?' A pious patriot, soldier, hunter, farmer, driven by sheer circumstances into high politics and adapting some natural bucolic cunning to the purposes of diplomacy in the defence of his country, or a scheming old hypocrite, who has richly feathered his nest by every art of political corruption, and who employs every trick of evasion and falsehood in defence of his monopoly of the public power and purse, using for these purposes the single genuine passion of his life—hatred of the English ? Even those who have associated intimately with the old man for many years differ widely in their estimate of his nature and his political power ; indeed, this inscrutability is itself a strong factor in the situation. To the strangers Kruger is not often communicative ; the State Secretary, Mr. Reitz, who took Mr. Hobson to him, told how he had a few days before introduced a well-known member of the British Parliament, but could extract nothing but an occasional grunt and a "Yes" or "No" from the old man, who buried himself behind a cloud of tobacco-smoke. Sometimes, however, he dilates and opens out in free narrative. Olive Schreiner tells of a talk she had with him a short time ago, in which he warmed up with a long, animated, and wonderfully-picturesque account of the hunting and fighting of his adventurous youth. Even now his reserve of physical force is said to be immense ; by his sheer power of voice and presence he cows the Opposition in the Raad ; in ordinary talk he exercises little self-restraint ; if any point of controversy rises, he will bring his big fist down upon the table with a thundering force. Mr. Hobson honestly confesses that Kruger has not what is called a "nice sense of honour" in certain things. There is, for instance, the case of the Salati River. When about nine years ago Mr. Oppenheim's agent was actively engaged in pushing through the Raad this railway, connecting the Raad with Portuguese territory, presents of "spiders" were made to and accepted by a number of Raad members who voted the concession. When the matter was afterwards brought up for criticism, Kruger defended the innocence of their conduct, insisting that there was no harm in accepting such "presents," which he regarded as tokens of friendship, not as bribes. By the way, is this the same Mr. Oppenheim who owns the *Daily News* which has distinguished itself by its strenuous support of Mr. Chamberlain's policy ? Mr. Hobson declares, however, that the only quite specific charge that has been made against Kruger is in the dynamite affair, when even in the Raad it was plainly insinuated that certain shares entered in a fictitious name were really owned by the President, who had received them as a consideration for giving favourable terms to the concessionaire. The recent *volte face* of several members of the Dynamite Commission previously committed to conciliation is commonly attributed to the pressure of the President, who is alleged to have threatened resignation if any course was taken which would make public the nature of a certain secret contract. A study of the entire history of the dynamite concession indisputably supports a prima facie suspicion. On the other hand, high officers of State—as the State Attorney, whose honour no one impeaches, and who alone has direct access to the documentary evidence,—assure Mr. Hobson that there is absolutely no foundation for this charge. That Kruger has grown rich during these latter years is not denied, but in common with many leading Transvaalers he has made money by land sales. Not long ago, as Mr. Hobson points out, Kruger sold his Geduld Estate for £120,000, which was at once disposed of for a company for half a million, and is at the present time worth between two and three millions. Even Joubert, the generalissimo of the Boer military forces, whose honour is unquestioned, is described as considerably richer than the President, and has made his money by similar dealings. It is perhaps a pity that Joubert was not elected President instead of Kruger at the last contest, for we might have been spared the present troubles, as he has not the same suspicious dread of the Uitlanders. At any rate he would have made no bones about granting them a liberal franchise.

THE BOERS AND BRITISH MILITARY STRENGTH.

From all the special correspondents, as well as from other sources, we hear stories of the ludicrous ignorance of the Boers as to the military strength of this country. Mr. Bartley, M.P., who like the industrious man he is has been studying the question, says in a letter from Johannesburg, published a few days ago, that we ought not to wonder at the Transvaaler's contempt for Great Britain. "We have never let him see our strength or our firmness, and he does not yet believe in it. Our recent consideration and hesitation even to appear to prepare for more active measures have stiffened his neck. I have heard it—nay, it has been almost openly suggested in the Boer organs—that, as our 30,000 troops coming out, they do not believe England has got them, or they would have been sent without so much talk. We must, I fear, unfortunately, pay for this by showing the Boer our strength in a visible way—namely, by placing 30,000 on the frontier at once." Even General Joubert, who has been in England, has more than once remarked to Mr. Bennet Burleigh (of the *Daily Telegraph*) on their way to Sansprint that England must send thrice two Army Corps to overpower the Boers who, he added, will die to a man in defence of their country. Mr J. B. Robinson, whose long friendship with Mr. Kruger does not blind him to the pig-headed obstinacy of the old man, as we consider it, says that the Boer idea of the British Army is obtained from poor Colley and his twelve hundred men. They are thoroughly convinced that they can completely overcome any troops we can send against them. First of all, they believe it would not, be possible for us to bring all the resources of our Empire to bear. They are taught by their newspapers that, once we are engaged in a quarrel with them, Germany, Russia, France, in fact all the world, will take advantage of the moment to fly at us. Next, they feel confident, because of their experience in the War of Independence, that they can easily put to flight any force we may send against them. They believe our men will fight the same way now. It is useless to tell them, as Mr. Robinson says he often has, that our troops are now trained to fight them on their own methods.

IS SUZERAINTY THE CRUX OF THE QUESTION ?

The idea that the Boers and their Dutch sympathisers dream (and do something more than dream) of an Afrikander State extending from the Cape to the Zambesi is steadily growing in this country. General Joubert, in his talks with Mr. Burleigh, appears to have made a very significant remark. The general said he has long foreseen that the triumph of the Afrikander Bond in Cape Colony would precipitate this war, and recently he wrote to a crofter member of Parliament that war was certain. According, however, to the "Daily Chronicle" correspondent Joubert believes in a South African question "under English protection." Mr. Robinson, the gentleman quoted above, probably knows Kruger's mind better than any man living, certainly better than any other Uitlander. "The real point at issue," he says, "is the suzerainty. President Kruger is taking his real stand on the position that his is a Sovereign Independent State. He and his present advisers do not care what terms England offers, if they do not include the admission that there is no suzerainty. If he had wanted peace he would have accepted Mr. Chamberlain's last proposal, for more moderate terms could not have been wished. I cannot understand why people in England have become so confused over the point at stake. Kruger would willingly grant the five years' franchise, on his own conditions, if England agreed as a *quid pro quo* never to interfere in Transvaal affairs again. Nothing else will satisfy him." Mr. Robinson has argued this matter out with Kruger time after time. "I have," he says, "pointed out to him that he is inviting the destruction of his State, for that England must sooner or later interfere, and he has always thought I impressed him ; but only at times I have thought I impressed him ; but only soon to find that the Hollanders and others continually with him had over-persuaded him." Even Mr. Chamberlain's greatest enemies, though they blame him up-hill and down-dale for what they style the blundering of his New Diplomacy, cynically admit that he showed cleverness in drawing on (as they call it) the President to raise the suzerainty question. The controversy as to whether the preamble of the earlier convention is alive, although the rest of the stipulations may be dead, still rages though it attracts less attention than it did before the public seized hold of the idea that what we are doing now is fighting for supremacy in South Africa. A foreign gentleman of my acquaintance, who has access to special sources of information and who, like I suppose every foreigner under the sun, hates Mr. Chamberlain with the hatred of say Mr. Labouchere, met me in the street the other day and asked me if I had heard "what Chamberlain had been saying." And then he proceeded to tell me what it was. The Secretary of State for the Colonies is supposed to have said that he did not care a fig for the grievances of the Uitlanders. All he was concerned about was the establishment of British supremacy. I replied that British supremacy was already established, and that what Mr. Chamberlain must have said, assuming he made any such remark, was the "maintenance" of British supremacy.

THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE'S SPEECH.

I am not sure that in point of importance this ought not to have come first in my review of the situation, for every one recognises that the speech delivered by the Duke of Devonshire was, from whatever point of view it was considered, highly significant. There are some who think the speech indicative of a new departure and of a further check to Mr. Chamberlain, whose organ in the Press or rather the journal, which is supposed to occasionally receive inspiration from him, used the following words on September 8th, just four weeks ago :—"If the cabinet separate to-day without deciding to call Parliament together, they will be assuming a serious responsibility for which the country will strictly hold them to account." The cabinet did separate without coming to such a decision. More than that, they met a week later and again separated without deciding to call Parliament together, and it was not until the meeting of last Friday that such a step was taken. And even then, as it appears from what the Duke of Devonshire said last Saturday, it was only decided to reassemble Parliament "unless some reassuring circumstance" should occur. If would really seem from what I have mentioned, as well as from other circumstances, that Mr. Chamberlain may have wished to proceed a little faster than his colleagues. However that may be, very few in these isles are disposed to doubt the sincerity of the Duke of Devonshire's speech, although continental critics may refer to it as another proof of the habitual hypocrisy of English statesmen.

The Landdrost of Boshof has telegraphed that British troops have crossed the Free State border from Kimberley.

From various announcements which have been made the Boer movements and plan of campaign, should war break out, can be foreseen. The chief Boer forces surround the narrow strip of Natal territory running up between the Transvaal and the Orange Free State. Transvaal commandos threaten Laings Nek, Charlestown and Dundee, while in the Free State the Harrismith commando will operate from Van Reenan's Pass, threatening Ladysmith. There is a pretty confident feeling, however, that the British forces in the threatened parts are capable of meeting any attack.

Reports regarding the despatch of a vast amount of Boer artillery should be received with caution. The Boers possess very few field guns, and it is inconceivable that they should dismantle forts in order to despatch the garrison pieces to the front. They have a number of ordinary Maxims and half-pounder Maxims. At a liberal calculation the boer forces now in the field number 12,000 men.

The Raad at Pretoria has resolved to grant immediate and full citizenship rights to all aliens assisting the State to defend its independence. This is done in order to free British subjects assisting the Transvaal from the consequences of high treason.

A mail train from Charlestown for Johannesburg was stopped on Saturday at Volksrust by order of the Transvaal Government and the passengers were sent back to Natal.

The Mining Commissioner at Johannesburg states officially that the proclamation of the 29th ult., declaring that in the unhoped-for event of war the mines could continue working and that the miners would be protected, has now been withdrawn. He has, he says, made it his business to find out the position of affairs, and he authoritatively advises all British subjects to leave as soon as possible.

The Transvaal Raad were prorogued indefinitely on Monday morning in consequence of the situation. The President, in his parting speech, said that everything pointed to war, because the spirit of lying had overtaken other countries, and because the people of the Transvaal wanted to govern themselves. Though thousands came to attack them, there was nothing to fear, for the Lord was the final arbiter and would decide. Bullets came by thousands in the Jameson raid, but the burghers were untouched, while over 100 on the other side were killed, showing that the Lord directed the bullets and ruled the world.

The chairman said that it was not a question of the franchise, but of Naboth's vineyard. He would rather have no life than no country, and would fight for a righteous cause. Providence, perhaps, would make this the appointed time for them to be free. There could be nothing but war now.

Mr. Wolmarans, member of the Executive, hoped that when the Raad reassembled they would be without the Convention and would be a free people. God often used England to bring them back to the faith of their forefathers. England had refused everything, even arbitration. God would decide, and they must submit to His will.

Mr. Burger, member of the Executive, said that as Jericho fell so would their enemies.

The first transports from India has arrived, and the crisis of the military situation is now past, as transports arrive daily.

A telegram received on Wednesday from Volksrust said that at 5 o'clock on Tuesday the time allowed for the British troops to withdraw from the border expired. Failure to comply with this was to be considered as tantamount to a declaration of war.

A Reuter telegram from Brussels, Oct. 4, says :—"According to information derived from a well-informed source, Dr. Leyds yesterday received confirmation of the report that President Kruger had addressed an ultimatum to the British Government demanding the withdrawal of the British forces from the frontier within 48 hours. The report, however, still lacks official confirmation. It is stated that the ultimatum was delivered on Monday, and that the Transvaal would begin hostilities on Thursday if it was not complied with.

"The statement that Dr. Leyds went to Berlin last week is incorrect, and it is also untrue that the Transvaal Agent has solicited the good offices of the Powers on behalf of the South African Republic."

COLONIAL SUPPORT.

A telegram from Ottawa, Oct. 4, says :—"Great disappointment is felt at Sir Wilfrid Laurier's announcement that no offer is to be made to the mother country of a contingent for service in South Africa. The Premier said that the sending of troops from Canada was a matter which must properly call for the sanction of Parliament, involving as it would a large outlay of public money. The position of affairs in South Africa was such that it was very difficult to say whether in the event of war the struggle would be very brief or would be prolonged. The tactics of the Boers might be to avoid a pitched battle, but the determination of the British, on the other hand, might be to force one if possible at the very outset, as this might bring with it the end of the conflict. Should the latter object be attained, the war would be over before the Canadian troops could be placed in the field. If, however, the war was drawn out to a considerable length, there would be abundant time for the Dominion to take whatever action it deemed wisest and best.

ATTITUDE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. Pierce, Consul-General in New York for the Orange Free State, says that President Steyn has been making efforts to induce Mr. McKinley to request the other powerful nations to act with the United States as arbitrators between Great Britain and the Transvaal, but that the warm and close relations between Great Britain and the United States prevented Mr. McKinley from taking any action in the matter.

It is stated that as soon as war breaks out between Great Britain and the Transvaal, the United States protected cruiser Montgomery at present on the South Atlantic station, will go to Delagoa Bay in order to protect American citizens and interests as far as possible. Admiral Schley, who was lately appointed to the command of the South Atlantic station, will, it is said, proceed in his flagship to Delagoa Bay.

The State Department at Washington announces that the United States Government will maintain absolute neutrality in the event of war. The Department has issued instructions to all American Consuls in South Africa, directing them to secure protection for all American nationals, defining as neutrals "Americans who are not affiliated politically with Great Britain or the South African Republic, either by exercising the franchise or otherwise." Those Americans whom this definition of neutrals does not cover will not be directly under the protection of their Government, but the State Department intends to use its good offices invariably on their behalf if involved in trouble. It will attempt the action taken in the case of Mr. John Hays Hammond, an American subject who was tried with the leaders of the Johannesburg Reform Committee in 1895 in the prosecutions following the Jameson raid.

THE FRENCH PRESS.

Our Paris correspondent telegraphs :—Several boulevard sheets came out on Tuesday with flaming headlines such as "First Defeat of the English in the Transvaal," and "The English Driven from the Transvaal." One won

which a special Session of Parliament is being convened. Sir William Harcourt and Mr. John Morley were not present, Lord Tweedmouth was unable to be present, being detained in the North of Scotland, and Lord Rosebery was, of course, another conspicuous absentee. The proceedings were private. The Press Association, however, is enabled to state, "upon the best authority, that no resolution was passed to support the Government or in any other way pledging the opinion of the Liberal party with regard to the new proposals alleged to have been sent by the Government to the Boer Executive. It is explained that any such resolution would at present be obviously imprudent and premature, inasmuch as the Liberal leaders, like the public, have not yet received any information concerning the nature of the new proposals sent to the Transvaal, and as they also need further information such as the Government may be expected shortly to furnish."

The Press Association states that Lord Rosebery, whilst strongly in favour of every possible effort being made to prevent the outbreak of hostilities in South Africa, declines at present to make any public statement criticizing the methods adopted by her Majesty's Government. Lord Rosebery will express his opinions from his place in the House of Lords.

SPEECH BY DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE.

The Duke of Devonshire, speaking at New Mills, on Saturday, said it did not seem very likely that the reply of the Transvaal Government to Mr. Chamberlain's last despatch, when it was received, would be likely to put an end to the present painful tension. The obstacle which seemed to stand in the way of a peaceful settlement was the rooted conviction of the Boers that the British Government cherished, in the demands they had made, some designs hostile to their independence and self-government. That any such suspicions on their part were absolutely unfounded had been asserted officially and unofficially, as strongly as it could be; and these unfounded suspicions could not relieve our Government from taking the necessary measures for the protection of British subjects and in the interest of peace, order, and good government. The Ministry no longer saw any advantage in further pressing the franchise and kindred proposals they had put forward. These proposals, which were made on the suggestion of Sir Alfred Milner as a means by which the tension between the two Governments might be relieved, had never been an essential point of difference with the South African Republic. They had not been received in a spirit justifying the hope that they could lead to a solution; and the Government had, therefore, been driven back to the necessity of themselves formulating the requirements which they considered themselves entitled to make. Those requirements would, he thought, be found moderate in themselves; but in the meantime the military preparations which had so long been going on in the Transvaal, and which had recently been intensified, had compelled the Government to make similar preparations. These would entail considerable expenditure, which ought, as early as possible, to receive the sanction of Parliament. It was, therefore, probable that Parliament would be very shortly called together, and the Government would gladly invite its judgment on their conduct throughout the whole of the negotiations. He could only trust, without having any grounds for a sanguine view, that wiser and more moderate counsels might yet prevail in the Transvaal.

SIR W. HARCOURT ON THE SITUATION.

Sir W. Harcourt, M. P., has written to *The Times* under date Oct. 2:—

Now that we are approaching the hateful issue of war, I imagine every honest Englishman is asking himself what is the ground on which we are about to fight. I presume I shall not be wrong in taking the alleged justification for war to be sufficiently stated in the following sentence in your leading article of to-day:—

The feeling with which the country awaits the development of events is all that could be desired. The persistent way in which Mr. Kruger and his colleagues have refused to redress grievances . . . has convinced the sober masses of the British people that the time has come for a final settlement in South Africa.

That I venture to affirm, whatever may be the impulses of the unthinking masses, is not a conclusion at which the sober masses have arrived. Every effort has indeed been made by the war Press here and at the Cape to impress the public mind with the belief that Mr. Kruger and his colleagues have persistently refused to redress grievances which all admit. But it is demonstrable that this statement is not conformable to the facts, but is in direct contradiction to the facts.

As regards alleged breaches of the Convention, the Transvaal Government have not only assented to, but themselves proposed, arbitration, to which it is understood the British Government have agreed. In respect, therefore, of all grievances arising under this head the Government of the Transvaal have not "persistently refused all redress," but have provided prompt and effectual means of redress.

As regards the res ipsa, Mr. Milner has selected the reform of the franchise as the most effectual method of providing redress. Has the Government of the Transvaal persistently refused that? On the contrary it has passed a law which the Colonial Secretary declares to afford a satisfactory basis of settlement, and to differ only from his own proposal by a qualifying term of two years, subject to an inquiry to which it is understood that the Transvaal Government now agree. They have gone further; they have offered the actual terms proposed by the British Government, on the condition that they should receive an assurance that the present instance should not be made a precedent for further interference, and that the claim to suzerainty (a pretension wholly unfounded and deliberately abandoned) should not be insisted on. These conditions, in my judgment most fair and reasonable, were rejected, and thus this last proposal fell to the ground. I maintain that on these facts it is not the truth, but the reverse of the truth, to affirm that the Government of the Transvaal have "persistently refused to redress grievances." They have gone, if not quite the whole, almost the whole of the way towards a provision for the redress of grievances which the British Government have demanded. And just when the matter seemed approaching a final settlement the Government have hastened to slam the door in face of an arrangement on the basis of the franchise which they themselves proposed.

The Duke of Devonshire has said that "the obstacle which seems to stand in the way of a peaceful settlement of our difficulties with the South African Republic appears to be in the rooted conviction they have that in the demands that we have made we cherish some designs hostile to their independence and self-government," and he proceeds to deny that the Government have given any ground for such suspicion. If the Duke of Devonshire could make good that assertion he would offer a better defence for the Government than any yet brought forward. I cannot now go into the detailed examination of the matter, which will have to be undertaken when Parliament meets, but I undertake to affirm that the tone of the correspondence, the claim of suzerainty, and the garden-party speeches, so far from removing, have done all that was possible to confirm that belief. The spirit of the war party is the spirit of the raid, of its authors, its abettors, and its admirers. They have never had any object but the destruction of the Republic and the annexation of its territory.

MILITARY PREPARATIONS.

The Admiralty on Oct. 5 took up the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers Oriental and Formosa for the transport of troops to the Cape. The Oriental is one of their large mail and passenger ships of 16 knots' speed, and the work of fitting her out for troops was at once begun. The same company's steamer Nubia, which was to have left next week with the Indian reliefs, has been taken over by the Government, and she will leave shortly for South Africa. The P. and O. Company have now eight of their steamers, representing 40,000 tons in the Government service.

While awaiting the direct official indication of the infantry battalions for South Africa by the order to mobilize, it is anticipated that the matter in which battalions will be taken from the three Army Corps as ordinarily constituted is as follows:—From the First Army Corps—four battalions of Guards, 2nd Batt. Royal West Surrey Regt., 2nd Batt. Royal Fusiliers, 2nd Batt. Devonshire Regt., 2nd Batt. Somersetshire Light Infantry, 2nd Batt. West Yorkshire Regt., 2nd Batt. Royal Scots Fusiliers, 2nd Batt. East Surrey Regt., 2nd Batt. Black Watch, 2nd Batt. Cameronians, 2nd Batt. Northamptonshire Regt., 2nd Batt. Shropshire Light Infantry, 2nd Batt. Wiltshire Regt., 1st Batt. Durham Light Infantry, 2nd Batt. Sutherland Highlanders, and the 1st Batt. Rifle Brigade. From the Second Army Corps—1st Batt. Royal Irish Regt. 1st Batt. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, 3rd Batt. King's Royal Rifles, 2nd Batt. Royal Irish Fusiliers, 1st Batt. Connaught Rangers, 1st Batt. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, and 1st Batt. Royal Dublin Fusiliers. From the Third Army Corps—1st Batt. Royal Welsh Fusiliers and the 1st Batt. Higland Light Infantry. With the exception of the Guards, nearly all the First Army Corps battalions are at Aldershot or in the south of England. All those of the Second Army Corps are in Ireland, except one battalion at Colchester and the two of the Third Army Corps are at Devonport. The 17th (Duke of Cambridge's) Lancers, now in Ireland, are likely to be added to the corps troops for duty on lines of communication, as distinct from the cavalry brigades.

Fifty vats, each containing a ton of materials for making gas for captive balloons, are being despatched with a number of balloons sent from Aldershot. It has been found that a height of 100 fathoms, at a horizontal distance of 600 fathoms from the enemy, enables the observers to secure the widest expanse of view. The war balloon having taken a stationary position, eight cameras and lenses spread round the balloon at equal distances will enable a complete view of the surrounding country and enemy's camp to be photographed, and subsequently examined. Lines of telegraph can be carried through the air from the ground, to a balloon several miles distant. The wire can be paid out as fast as the balloon travels, and if a captive balloon should break or soar away, communication can be kept up with it for six miles, and the result of the observations telegraphed to the general commanding.

LATEST MAIL TELEGRAMS.

THE BOER ATTITUDE.

MR. KRUGER INTERVIEWED.

NEWS FROM VOLKSRUST CAMP.

Pretoria, October 5.

THE further dispatch of commandoes to the front has been temporarily suspended.

The "Volkstem" accuses Mr. Hofmeyr and Mr. Schreiner of backsliding, and says it hoped that they would see the character of the Imperial policy." The Transvaal and the Orange Free State are now obliged to defend their liberties with the sword. The Boers will not lay down arms except on the express understanding that the present crisis will be brought to a final close, that the British soldiers will be removed from the borders, that no further mention will be made of suzerainty, and that there will be no further British demands."

President Kruger was interviewed to-day regarding the rumours of incursions by burghers into British territory. He said that the Republic had no intention of acting on the aggressive unless it was forced thereto by Great Britain's militant attitude in massing troops in the direction of the borders or sending heavy reinforcements from over sea.—Reuter.

Cape Town, Oct. 5.

A telegram from Volksrust states that a Council of War was held there yesterday morning. Gen. Joubert and the commandants being present. The conference was short and indecisive, but it is understood that no move will be made by the Boer troops for a couple of days.

Another telegram from Volksrust says that the Boer laagers will probably be advanced to-morrow to the edge of the Natal border.

The "South African News" publishes a telegram from Volksrust, which says:—

"Col. Scniel and staff, and a strong detachment of the German Corps together with a section of sheR and burghers, have detrained at Standerton and gone across country to be attached to the different Free State commandos. Col. Schiel's command remains intact. It is evident that a new movement is intended. An elaborate plan of campaign has been formulated. Drafts have arrived in the camp, which now numbers 9,000 men. Most of the British residents at Volksrust have gone to Natal. A few stores are open, but their contents are subject to commandeering. A large warehouse is being utilised as a hospital, and will afford extensive accommodation in case of need."—Reuter.

Volksrust, October 5, Midnight.

A Council of War was held this morning near the border, at which nine military commandants were present. Gen. Joubert, Commander-in-Chief, presided. The result of the conference is unknown, but nothing definite was decided upon.

Fresh drafts of burghers are hourly arriving at the main camp at Zandfontein, which is situated a few miles from the border. In this camp alone there are 8,000 men. The other Boer camps, nearer to the border on the eastern side of the Transvaal, are all well entrenched, and the Republic is strongly guarded.

The Boers now assert that a surprise attack by the British is improbable as they contend they are able to advance en masse at a moment's notice under an elaborate plan of campaign.—Dalziel.

Durban, October 5.

The 19th Hussars proceed to Cape Town.—Reuter.

SPEECH BY PRESIDENT STEYN.

Bloemfontein, October 5.

The burghers from Bovenmodder River passed through here to-day. They were met in the market square by President Steyn and Mr. Fischer.

President Steyn addressed the men. He said he was pleased that the burghers had responded to his call. The Free State did not intend to attack, but it would fiercely defend its cherished rights. The enemy was strong, but if the enemy crossed the border he would be attacked. They were fighting for the independence of their State.

The burghers afterwards rode off, leaving 50 of their number to assist in the defence of the capital.

The Vaal-kruit commando, 453 strong, has gone to Boshof.—Reuter.

ENGLISHMAN THREATENED WITH CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

Cape Town, October 5.

According to private advices from Johannesburg, Mr. Robertson, the Englishman who was arrested, on the charge of enrolling recruits for the Imperial Light Horse, is likely to be shot.—Reuter.

BOERS AND THE NATIVES.

Pretoria, October 5, 7.15 a.m.

The Transvaal Government are returning by rail thousands of Kaffir miners from the Rand to the eastern border and up to the northern districts, in order to avoid the danger of collision with such white miners as may remain there after the outbreak of war.

The exodus of fugitives to Delagoa Bay continues.—Dalziel.

THE AUSTRALIAN CONTINGENTS.

TELEGRAM FROM MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

Melbourne, October 6.

The military commandants of the Australian colonies, who have been meeting here, recommended the formation of an Australian force 2,000 strong. Mr. Chamberlain, however, cabled suggesting that New South Wales and Victoria should send 250 each and South Australia 125 men, all preferably infantry, in addition to the Queensland contingent, which as already been accepted. All the detachments must embark before the 31st inst. The Colonial Cabinets are still considering the matter.—Reuter.

CANADIAN SUPPORT.

Halifax (Nova Scotia), October 6.

Speaking at Yarmouth yesterday, Sir Charles Tupper, leader of the Conservative party in Canada, said that he had just telegraphed to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Premier, expressing the hope that he would send a regiment of Canadian Volunteers to South Africa to assist Great Britain in securing the rights of the Uitlanders in the Transvaal. It had been shown at Bisley that Canadian riflemen were as good marksmen as any in the world, and they would make excellent sharpshooters for service in South Africa. The support of the Conservative party would be pledged to the Canadian Government if such troops were sent.—Reuter.

BOER ORGANISATION BREAKING DOWN.

The correspondent of the "Outlook" at Cape Town, says, in the course of a telegram to be published in to-morrow's issue of that journal:—

"An important element in the situation is the fact, reported to me from reliable sources, that the Boer organization in the field is already breaking down, and that friction is showing itself between the artillery and the burghers. The Afrikander Bond here in Cape Town are certainly frightened at the length to which President Kruger has gone, and their influence is being strongly brought to bear upon Pretoria, though there is no truth in the reported mission of Mr. Schreiner."

THE ABANDONMENT OF NEWCASTLE.

BOERS CLOSING IN.

The "Morning Post" publishes a second edition containing a long telegram from its special correspondent at Pietermaritzburg, who states that the abandonment of Newcastle has caused great irritation at Pietermaritzburg, but the step was undoubtedly a wise one in view of present circumstances, Col. Hime takes the same view. The correspondent blames the Imperial Government for refusing to take South African advice to send troops out promptly.

According to Gen. Symons the Boers are closing in on all sides of the frontier; and the correspondent gathers from other sources that the strength of the various bodies of Boers on the border is increasing considerably, especially at Muller's Pass, near Newcastle, at Krantz Kop, behind Majuba Hill, Botha's Pass, at Tintwa Pass, on the eastern border of Natal, and on the western frontier at Doornberg, near De Jager's Drift, and also in the neighbourhood of Ingogo.

The correspondent thinks that the Boers will soon either demand that they may be disbanded or receive the order to invade Natal.

Commandos are daily increased from Johannesburg and Pretoria by burghers who travel first-class, leaving the women to make their journey in the cattle trucks. The correspondent does not estimate the numbers of the Boers under arms at more than 12,000.

MR. J. HAMMOND INTERVIEWED.

Paris, Oct. 6.

Mr. John Hammond, who took such a prominent part on the Johannesburg Reform Committee, is now in Paris, and has been interviewed on the Transvaal situation. He declares that 90 per cent. of the Americans occupying positions of any importance in the Transvaal tried with the British, on the broad grounds of justice, to insist upon political equality.

The feeling among the younger Boers, as well as the more ignorant of the older Boers, is one of confidence in their military prowess. "They really believe they can whip Great Britain, but I don't think," continued Mr. Hammond, "that their elders have any such confidence." Certainly men like Gen. Joubert know that such a view is preposterous. I don't think they will receive the support of the Orange Free State to the extent they contemplate, for the latter have something like 30,000 armed and mounted Basutos at their doors, who are ready to attack them with overwhelming force. This important fact should not be overlooked."—Dalziel.

INCREDIBLE BRUTALITIES BY BOERS.

Cape Town, October 5.

Great numbers of refugees from the Transvaal are continually arriving at Cape Town. All have had lamentable experiences on the journey down, and complain bitterly of the way in which they were treated by the Boers of the Transvaal and Free State at the wayside stations. Even women and children were insulted and jeered at.

A correspondent of the "Cape Times," writing from Pietermaritzburg, gives an account of some incidents of a journey from the Rand to the Natal capital. A Boer snatched a baby from the arms of its mother with the object of provoking the father. Burghers poked rifles through the windows of the railway carriages for the purpose of frightening the women.

A policeman pointed a revolver at an Englishman, and threatened to shoot him unless he disowned his British sympathies. As he refused he was handcuffed, his knees were bound together, and he was thrown on to the floor of the carriage. Even this was not enough. The unfortunate man was finally dragged out of the car and flung into a cattle-truck.

Two ladies were assaulted in a brutal manner at Paardekraal Station. A Boer struck one in the mouth with the butt-end of his rifle, and hit another lady in the throat with his fist, causing intense pain.—Reuter.

Lorenco Marques, October 6.

On an average a thousand refugees from the Transvaal are arriving here daily. The inhabitants have formed a committee, which is doing its best to provide shelter and help for the women and children. The Imperial Government has offered to send a transport to take the distressed people away. The offer has been accepted by the committee.—Reuter.

THE MILITARY SITUATION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE policy of a progressive reinforcement of the British troops in South Africa will shortly effect a marked change in the military situation. The regular field force at the Cape and in Natal on August 15 consisted of two cavalry regiments, three field batteries and one mountain battery, and six-and-a-half infantry battalions, of which all except a battalion-and-a-half of infantry was in Natal. The first reinforcement raised the number of infantry battalions in Natal to six, with two-and-a-half battalions at Cape Town. At the same time preparations were made to send out about 10,000 men from Great Britain and India, and to mobilize an army corps if the need should arise. Practically the whole of the first instalment is now at sea, and before the end of this month there will be nearly 22,000 troops in South Africa, most of which will be under the command of Sir George White in Natal. Such a force will suffice to defend the colony from serious invasion, but would be quite inadequate to undertake offensive operations. So far the reinforcement has proceeded without calling upon the Reserves. The next step is to mobilize and army corps, and possibly a cavalry division and additional troops for the line of communications.

The army corps, originally, as at Waterloo, a somewhat nebulous body, has since been regularized by the Germans. The handling of great masses of men entailed large groupings for purposes of command and administration, and the division—the only unit complete in the three arms—was not sufficiently comprehensive. With universal service and a rigidly territorial system there was no difficulty in assigning a larger unit to geographical areas. Thus in Germany and elsewhere a district is made to furnish an army corps complete with all its details. The application of the army corps organization to Great Britain, where universal service does not exist and a rigid territorial system is impossible, has been frequently criticized. The various components must necessarily be brought together from places far apart. Scotland and Ireland, the Channel Islands, Newcastle and Devonport, Pembroke and Dover, may have to be drawn upon to make up the first army corps which has ever existed in this country. The composition of this large unit has been the subject of much academic discussion. As laid down, it consists of three complete infantry divisions, each of two brigades of four battalions, with a squadron and three field batteries. "Corps troops," consisting of a squadron of cavalry, two horse and six field batteries, an infantry battalion, and various engineer units, are added. A Cavalry division would consist of two brigades and two horse artillery batteries, a battalion of mounted infantry, and a detachment of mounted engineers. For the line of communications infantry battalions would be allotted, their numbers depending upon the length of the line to be guarded and the general military conditions. An army corps in this country is practically a schedule of widely-scattered units, to which mobilization points have been assigned and for which certain stores are maintained. Inclusive of supply and medical services, the total number of men is, roughly 35,000, with 84 guns, 10,000 horses or pack animals, and 1,700 vehicles. The authorized war strength of a cavalry division is bout 6,700 officers and men, with 12 guns, 6,600 horses and pack animals, and 450 vehicles. The mobilization of an army corps and a cavalry division would therefore imply the provision of about 41,700 officers and men, 96 guns, 16,600 animals, and 2,150 vehicles, exclusive of troops for the line of communications.

To complete this number of men a large draft upon the Army Reserves must be made, as the special reserve recently constituted would not nearly suffice. As preparations have been in full progress for many weeks, the mobilization and equipment of the troops may be expected to be accomplished rapidly. This is a comparatively easy operation, but the difficulties will not then be ended. When, in 1870, Germany placed 370,000 men in the Palatinate in 15 days the world marvelled. No more complete adaptation of means to a great end had ever been seen; yet, in a sense, the operation was a simple one. The men, the transport, and the stores were all ready. The Great General Staff under Von Moltke's eye had worked out every detail carefully gauging the requirements and as carefully planning the arrangements by which these requirements were to be met. Our problem is essentially different. When the various units of our army corps have assembled and equipped themselves at their scattered centres, they have to be brought to various points on the coast and embarked in extemporized transports of varying capacity. The larger units must be separated from each other and from their transport. The transport itself must be specialized and many thousands of mules and bullocks must be bought. After disembarcation at a South African port or ports the real organization of the transport must begin. Not till then can the larger units be brought together and equipped with their multifarious vehicles, their hospital and supply details their ammunition columns, and their engineer detachments. Brigades—and still less division—will not be complete field units until they have landed and disentangled their belongings from the vast mass of animals and vehicles discharged at the bases. The force which it may be necessary to send to South Africa is far greater than any which has ever been despatched at one time from this country.

The test of organizing power will arise only after disembarcation, and it is in anticipation of the difficulties which must necessarily present themselves that a considerable number of Army Service Corps companies and many special service officers are being sent out. The preliminary mobilization will be carried out rapidly; but, if the subsequent difficulties are not adequately realized, there will be bitter disappointment at the apparent delay in taking the field, which in the circumstances, is inevitable.

If a cavalry division, an army corps, and four infantry battalions for lines of communication are despatched to South Africa, the total available field forces would consist of 14 cavalry regiments, a body of mounted infantry, 23 batteries, and 46 infantry battalions. The total number of men of all arms and departments would be about 68,000, or 6,000 more than the force—British, French, and Turkish—what landed at Old Fort in September, 1854. Irregular forces, colonial contingents, and armed police, would probably add about 4,000 to the above total.

It is now certain that the Orange Free State would not remain neutral in the event of war, and the situation is thereby simplified. Strict neutrality could not in any case, have been counted upon, and a nominal neutrality, which, while preventing British movements on Free State territory, might not have prevented the accession of armed burghers to the Boer ranks would have proved an embarrassment. The population of the Free State numbers about 80,000, and in the Free State and the Transvaal together there can scarcely be more than 35,000 men between the ages of 18 and 60. To this number must be added an unknown force of Dutch sympathizers from the Cape Colony, and a body of Uitlanders of non-British origin, who may throw in their lot with the Boers. Exaggerated estimates have been put forward, and the authorities at Pretoria are probably without accurate information. Unless a large reinforcement from Cape Colony presently arrives, the total fighting force of the Boers cannot greatly exceed 45,000 men. When the great distances, the long lines of communication to be guarded, the impossibility of denuding Cape Colony of troops, and the imperative necessity of checking any native rising are taken into account, the British force of 68,000 men, above assumed, seems by no means excessive. Every consideration, political and military, demands that operations, if necessary, should be rapid and decisive. Initial checks or small apparent reverses must be carefully avoided.

The strength of the Boer forces lies in their movement in small bodies, in their good general standard of marksmanship, and in their knowledge of the country. Their weakness arises from the want of organization, of military cohesion, and of transport and supply arrangements. While, therefore, raids in comparatively small force—the horses living upon the grass of the country—can be carried out, large movements are practically impossible and the advantages of perating on interior lines cannot fully be realized. With time and the facilities afforded by the railways strong positions could be taken up, supplies accumulated, and an effective defence offered against front attacks. In the absence of organized transport, however, movements conforming to unexpected strategical developments are impracticable. On the realization of the inherent disabilities of unorganized forces the successful conduct of a campaign would depend. An "Old Prussian Officer," writing in a recent number of the "Frankfurter Zeitung," comments upon the errors committed in 1881, and goes on to depreciate the training and qualifications of British officers, who, he says, content themselves with a study of the Battle of Waterloo, and have not reached the level of modern tactical requirements. Since 1881 the British Army has made great advances. The lessons of Langs Nek and Majuba have not been neglected, and Sir Redvers Buller may be trusted to handle the forces which may be committed to him with sound military judgment, and avoiding front attacks, except where effective artillery preparation is possible, to utilize the manœuvring power of a Regular army to full advantage. This, however, lies in the future; for the present it is necessary to hold important points, eschewing inordinate dispersion as much as possible, pending the arrival of the reinforcements now at sea. Such points are indicated by the movements already announced. Mafeking, Vryburg, Kimberley, and the railway crossings of the Orange river are receiving attention, and in Natal there has been a preliminary concentration at Ladysmith, the junction of the Free State and Transvaal railways, and near Dundee, the terminus of a short branch leading towards the Buffalo river, which for 70 miles is the British frontier. Of the further plans which may become necessary it is inexpedient to speak at present, their general scope will be apparent if the army corps in course of preparation should be disembarked in South Africa.

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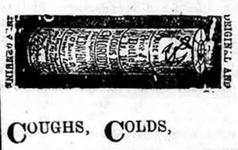

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FATAL FLYING MACHINE ACCIDENT.

A FATAL accident attended the trial on Sept. 30 of a new "flying machine" in a field at Stamford-hall, the seat of Lord Braye, near Market Harborough. The contrivance was the invention of Mr. Percy S. Pilcher, who had for a considerable time been making experiments with the object of devising such a machine. A Correspondent who was present sends the following account of the accident :—

"Mr. Pilcher, a clever young inventor (whose brother, Lieutenant-Colonel Pilcher, is a well-known military officer), had given several years to the study of flying machines, and had from personal acquaintance with Mr. Hiram Maxim so realized the difficulties to be overcome that he manufactured a machine on the lines of that designed by Herr Lilienthal as being, in his opinion, the nearest to perfection." The machine, with which he had previously made several successful ascents, resembled a great eagle. The two wings were covered by about 170ft. of sailcloth, and the tail, or rudder, with its sails, was fixed about 2ft. from the main body of the machine. The frame itself consisted of bamboo, with innumerable wires like the ribs of an umbrella. The weather on Saturday was most unfavourable for such a trial. Rain fell heavily up to 2 p.m., and gusty winds followed. The visitors included a number of county people, who took refuge under the trees. After several ineffectual attempts to start, a signal was given about 20 minutes past 4, and Mr. Pilcher rose slowly in the machine until he had travelled about 150 yards and had risen to a height of about 50ft. or 60ft. Then a sharp gust of wind came and the tail of the apparatus snapped. Instantly the machine turned completely over and fell to the earth with a terrible thud, Mr. Pilcher being underneath the wreckage. His devoted sister was one of the first to reach the scene of the accident. Mr. Adrian Verney-Cave, Mr. Everard Fielding, and Dr. Stuart, all friends and companions of Mr. Pilcher, removed him from the machine and found that he was unconscious. Raising his left leg I discovered that it was fractured above the knee. A shutter was procured, and Lady Braye sent orders to Stamford-hall for blankets and warm water to be got ready. Mr. Pilcher was carried to his room in the house, and Dr. Stuart and Dr. Nash carefully examined him, another surgeon being summoned by telegraph from Rugby." The unfortunate inventor died on Monday morning without having recovered consciousness.

An inquest was held on the body on Tuesday. The Hon. A. Verney Cave, son of Lord Braye, stated that the accident was due to the snapping of a cross-bar, which caused the wings to fold up and collapse. There was a strong wind, but that was an advantage rather than otherwise. It was stated that Mr. Pilcher had previously made four successful ascents with the same machine at Stamford-hall. Lord Braye said he was averse to the experiment being made, but Mr. Pilcher was anxious that the trial should take place, because the party present included Mr. Henniker Heaton, M.P. who was much interested in the invention. The machine was raised by the drawing of a cord by men or horses, and as soon as experiments to obtain perfect control in mid-air were completed it was the inventor's intention to apply a specially constructed oil motor to propel it. The jury thought that all proper precautions had been taken, and returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

WAR IN THE PHILIPPINES.

HEAVY ENGAGEMENTS.

A TELEGRAM from Manila on Sept. 28 says :—A general advance was made upon Porac this morning, General McArthur and General Wheaton moving from Santa Rita and General Wheaton from Angeles.

Two battalions of the 9th Infantry, one gun of the 3rd Artillery, and a detachment of Engineers, under General Wheeler and Colonel Lipscombe, were the first to start from Santa Rita. They were joined by the 35th Infantry, E Troop of the Fourth Cavalry, and one gun of the 3rd Artillery, the entire force being under General McArthur, who left San Antonio in the early morning. The Americans had a running fight with little resistance. They crossed eight streams, routing the enemy at nine points, and reached Porac after traversing six and a half miles. The place was poorly defended, although strongly entrenched. It was captured at 9-30 a.m. The Americans had five wounded; the insurgent's loss is not known.

Lieutenant Kenly, of the American Artillery, opened fire on the enemy to the left of the railroad from Angeles with two cannon and a Hotchkiss gun, shelling their trenches at 1,200 yards range. Lieutenant Bridges with two armoured cars shelled them similarly to the right of the track with two revolving, Hotchkiss, and Gatling guns. The insurgents fled eastwards and, entering their extensive entrenchments, opened fire on a battalion of the 22nd under Major Baldwin, which had crossed the river under cover of heavy artillery fire. They advanced 100 yards beyond the banks and engaged a large force of Filipinos in trenches 1,000 yards off. In half an hour they returned to Angeles with no casualties. The Artillery continued firing until eight o'clock. General Wheaton, with the 12th Infantry, a battalion of the 17th Infantry, and four guns of the 1st Artillery, moved from four miles west, successfully making the advance from the majority of the insurgents in front of Angeles. They had congregated from the north and east expecting an attack. They went on to Manabang, three miles distant. General Wheaton then turned right to Dolores, and three miles north to Porac. After that place was captured successful pursuit was impossible, as the country is covered with grass twelve feet high, through which the insurgents escaped, sometimes passing between the American lines. General McArthur has made Angeles his new base of operations, having completely cleared the country on his left flank of insurgents by his advance and capture of Porac this morning.

The Spanish Commissioners, Senor Marcarda, Senor Rafael de Rio, and Major Toral, accompanied by Insurgents sent to-day the insurgents' lines on September 29 to negotiate for the release of the Spanish prisoners. General McArthur, through General Wheaton, at Angeles, is negotiating with Aguinaldo for the liberation of the remaining American prisoners, which may possibly be effected. A Filipino officer, who has aided the camp and is secretary will be permitted to accompany him, is to have an interview with General Otis.

An escaped Spanish captain who entered the American lines on September 29 says that the insurgent force numbers 1,500 followers, has left Dilres and Calumpit for the mountains, taking with him four of the Spanish prisoners. The others were killed. He is Ignorant of Major Wood's fate.

On Sept. 26—Fourteen American prisoners, accompanied by the Filipino Commissioners, entered Angeles under a flag of truce. They were met by the entire staffs of General McArthur, Wheeler, and Wheaton, who escorted them to the railway station, where a special train for Manila was taken. The train stopped at San Fernando, where the party was entertained at dinner by Captain Jouston of General MacArthur's staff. The prisoners were dressed in light blue Filipino uniforms, with canvas shoes and hats. They looked well and happy, and it was evident that they had been well treated. At first they had only received rice, but to this they afterwards received officers' rations, which included coffee, hot rolls, chickens, pork, vegetables, and wine, with an allowance of 5 cents a day for tobacco and luxuries. On the occasion of a feast day at Tarlac on the 17th inst., Aguinaldo gave each of them 4 dollars, and added 3 1-2 dollars to this when they reached Mabalacat. They were not required to work, and were allowed freedom in the towns. They had started for the lines on Thursday, but were driven back by the American fire. None of these prisoners was captured in battle, all being taken when on outpost duty or when straggling from the lines. Several of them were suspected of deserting. They say that the Filipino intends to surrender twenty-five prisoners on Tuesday. One prisoner, Graham, was boarded at Aguinaldo's expense at the hotel in Tarlac; he was surrendered at the request of the American authorities. On their way to Anglers the party met four prisoners from the Urbanetas. Lieutenant Gilmore and the crew of the Yorktown are still at Vigan in Nigros.

On Oct. 1.—The Filipino Commissioners were received by General Otis, with whom they have had an interview lasting fifty-five minutes. General Otis afterwards said that he though the object of the visit was to have the way for, or to obtain his consent to receiving a political delegation. He refused to countenance what was practically a renewal of empty political recognition. There will be a further conference. Hundreds of natives crowded round the Hotel Plaza when the Commissioners went out driving, and cheered the Filipino representatives, who raised their hats in a chorus of agreement.

General Alejandrino (? Alejandromo), interviewed said that he and his fellow Commissioners were simply accompanying the returning American prisoners, they might possibly negotiate concerning the remainder. He protested interest in the progress of Cuba. The desires of the Filipinos had, he said, undergone no change since the foundation of the native government. On Oct. 1 two hundred and fifty mariners and sailors, with an armoured barge and gunboats, started to destroy the town of Oxina in punishment for the recent [illegible] the United State gunboat Urdaneta and the capture of the crew. General Otis says that he has received a communication, dated Sept. 12, from Garcia, who is in command of the insurgents in Eastern Mindanao, in which Garcia expresses the desire to turn the country over to the United States and to surrender the arms of the rebel force. A telegram to Washington, says a despatch General Otis states that he has had an interview with Filipinos which indicates that the leaders are manoeuvring solely to secure the recognition of the insurgent Government. All such overtures were rejected, and the envoys were informed that the only thing the United States could recognise was the disbanding and the grounding of arms, and such would come quickly in order to avoid the consequences of active war, as the United States did not intend to permit delay. The War Department has approved the course adopted by General Otis.

News from Manila, Oct. 2, says, There have been four days of the liveliest fighting on the front lines, both north and south. It began with fighting about Angus last Saturday, which was followed by insurgent attacks on Calumba and Mexico. A large insurgent force was hovering round Guagua yesterday at noon, when they delivered a double attack on Calamba from the south and north-west, using two quick-firing guns and one machine gun. Colonel Kline advanced with two companies of the 21st Infantry and a field gun, and dislodged the insurgents' weaker wing, driving them into the hills on the south. Meanwhile two companies of the 21st Infantry with a Hotchkiss gun crossed the bridge and repulsed a vigorous insurgent attack from the north-west hills. The Americans failed to capture the insurgents' gun and had two men killed and seven wounded, including an officer. In the afternoon the American cavalry made a reconnaissance close to Mexico. They were outnumbered by the enemy and had one trooper wounded. Near Guagua a number of Filipino bolo-men concealed in the grass surrounded and killed three men of the 9th American Infantry on outpost duty.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar purity whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste. It is the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 19, Farringdon, England.

NOTICES.

REST

"If I could only get a little rest." How many tired women say this! They are exhausted, depressed, discouraged. Even after sleeping they find themselves just as tired as before. Not a part of the body escapes from the hard aches and pains. You should have all impurities removed from your blood and your nerves greatly strengthened.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

brings rest and refreshing sleep. Your nervousness disappears and your great unrest passes away.

Of course you know this is so, for you have heard all about Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Ask your doctor if it isn't the best Sarsaparilla in the world. Even your druggist will tell you "It's the oldest and the best."

If you are constipated, take Ayer's Pills. They greatly aid the Sarsaparilla.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

Wholesale Agents :—KEMP & Co. Ld., Bombay

ERADICATES SCURF & DANDRUFF

KOKO FOR THE HAIR

ENSURES MAGNIFICENT TRESSES

KOKO FOR THE HAIR

Is a tonic, cleansing, invigorating preparation, causes hair to grow LUXURIANTLY, keeps it soft and pliant, imparts to it the LUSTRE and FRESHNESS OF YOUTH, eradicates dandruff, PREVENTS HAIR FALLING, is THE MOST CLEANLY of all hair preparations, PERFECTLY HARMLESS, is particularly cooling and refreshing, and SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR A HOT CLIMATE.

TESTIMONIALS.

MISS ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes :—"I have used 'KOKO' for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling off, promotes its growth, keeps the head cool and free from dandruff, and is the most pleasant dressing imaginable."

WINDSOR CASTLE, May 9th, 1895. COLONEL E. J. IVEY writes :—"Please send me another bottle of 'KOKO.' I can conscientiously state that 'KOKO' has quite performed all you say. I have found it most efficacious. My hair came out more than I liked; since using it scarcely any remains in my brushes. I have strongly recommended it to my friends, and certainly I shall never use any other than 'KOKO.'"

The Princesses BEATRICE, VICTORIA, and MAJID use "KOKO for the Hair" constantly, and there is not a Royal Residence in the Kingdom in which "KOKO" is not a favourite Toilet Requisite.

AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.

"CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London. January 18th, 1888. I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and chemical analysis, a sample purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of wholesale druggists, of the preparation known as "Koko for the Hair." I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce "Koko for the Hair" a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.

"EDWY GODWIN CLAYTON, F.I.C., F.C.S., "Member of the Society of Public Analysts, &c."

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It is so palatable and digestible that "Patients unable to tolerate the purest and most carefully prepared cod liver oil can readily digest and assimilate it when combined with Maltine."

British Medical Journal

FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE.

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Held in highest estimation for more than half a century.

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REJECT SUBSTITUTES.

Do your HARNESS & BELT Repai WITH

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HIGH GRADE ENGLISH-MADE WATCHES AT PRICES

ENGLISH LEVER. ENGLISH LEVER. ENGLISH LEVER.

BEYOND COMPETITION.

"COVENTRY WATCH." "COVENTRY WATCH." "COVENTRY WATCH."

Sterling Silver, crystal face, English Keyless lever, ¾ plate, compensation Balance and Breguet Palladium Spring ... ... Cash Rs. 63, Credit Rs. 70.

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BREGUET PALLADIUM. BREGUET PALLADIUM. BREGUET PALLADIUM. BREGUET PALLADIUM.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,

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BREGUET SPRING. BREGUET SPRING. BREGUET SPRING.

A WORD TO MOTHERS

ON THE FEEDING OF THEIR INFANTS.

Extract from the "Housewife Annual," 1896-7.

"THERE is not, perhaps, a more important question for a mother who is unable to nurse her infant than the selection of a suitable food as a substitute for that designed by Nature. Sometimes starchy foods are given to young infants which they are unable to digest, and as a consequence, instead of thriving, they remain thin and puny; and there are cases where fatal effects have followed such injudicious feeding. How important, then, for mothers in selecting a food to make sure that it is one upon which reliance may be placed!

"*Judging from repute, as well as from many excellent medical and private testimonials, the infants' food prepared by Messrs. Josiah R. Neave & Co., of Fordingbridge, may conscientiously be recommended.*

"A mistake may be made in classing this food with ordinary starchy foods, the use of which for young infants is to be deprecated. In a report of Dr. A. Stutzer, the well-known analytical chemist of Bonn, who is a director of the Chemical Laboratory of Rhenish Prussia, it is stated that the microscopic examination of Neave's Food, well cooked with milk, showed that no regular cellular structure of the vegetable constituents' origin could be recognised, and that the starch contained in the uncooked food was made fully digestible by cooking; and as regards the proportion of flesh-forming albuminoids and the bone-forming salts, there exists a perfect uniformity between Neave's Food and mothers' milk. A further important testimony to the value of this food, as relating to the matter in question, has been given in the *Medical Magazine*, edited by Dr. George J. Wilson, M.A., which states that the starch is so split up that after cooking no evidence of its presence can be detected by the Microscope; thus doing away in this particular instance with the objection that foods containing starch are not digested by very young children; and the fact that numerous children have been brought up from birth upon this food, with the best results, is the strongest proof of the correctness of what is stated. The *Lancet*, the *Medical Journal*, and other well-known medical magazines have spoken in praise of Neave's Food, also many eminent doctors in this country, as well as in Germany and America."

NEAVE'S FOOD has for some time been used in THE RUSSIAN IMPERIAL FAMILY.

OVER SEVENTY YEARS' ESTABLISHED REPUTATION

NEAVE'S FOOD

BEST AND CHEAPEST. SOLD IN 1-LB. PATENT AIR-TIGHT TINS.

"Help!"

Nobody can describe the tortures of neuralgia. No human words will convey an idea of the awful pains that shoot through the sufferer's head. If red-hot wires were substituted for the nerves, the pain would be no greater.

Throughout the world cries for help are going up from thousands of lips. The help is at hand. It is

Little's Oriental Balm

If all people could only be made to understand that this remedy acts upon Neuralgia like a touch of the wizard's wand, what a shout of thankfulness would go up! It would reverberate around the earth.

No case of neuralgia ever existed or ever will exist that Little's Oriental Balm did not or will not relieve and cure. One of the mysteries of the century is the fact that so many people suffer untold agonies from Neuralgia when there is no use for it at all.

Little's Oriental Balm

is sold throughout the civilized world by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Vendors at

R. 1 per Bottle.

Agents for Bombay —KEMP & Co., Ld.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN AND HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

CHAMPAGNE.

GEORGE GOULET.

EXTRA QUALITY, EXTRA DRY.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY, SOLE AGENTS.

MOIR'S CHEESE

(Various). In Tins.

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Head Office :—9 and 10, Great Tower Street, London, E.C.

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878:1889.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS

Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

GOLD MEDAL, HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON.

Benger's Food

FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS & THE AGED

Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

From an Eminent Surgeon :

"After a lengthened experience of Foods, both at home and in India, I consider 'Benger's Food' incomparably superior to any I have ever prescribed."

BENGER'S FOOD is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.

An editorial in the INDIAN MEDICAL RECORD, of October 16th, 1897, says:

"For many years in India, a large number of enterprising firms in England and Europe have been flooding the market with so-called Foods for Infants and Children. It is remarkable to note how one after another these various brands of doubtful virtue have ceased to appear. Time and the public conscience have pronounced their verdict—and to-day we find BENGER almost alone. The admirable combination of the nutritive elements is so perfectly brought about as to render their digestion a matter of pleasant facility for the weakest man or the frailest infant. To-day the medical profession of India finds it cannot do otherwise than stand by a friend who has proved his only criterion to public support, namely, REAL WORTH."

DRAWING an OVERDRAFT ON THE BANK OF LIFE.

Late Hours, Fagged, Unnatural Excitement, breathing Impure Air, too rich food, Alcoholic drink, Gouty, Rheumatic, and other blood poisons, Fevers, Chills, Feverish Colds, Throat Irritation, Sleeplessness, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Skin Eruptions, want of appetite, Sourness of Stomach, &c., &c;—Use

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

Pleasant, Soothing, Cooling, Health-giving, Refreshing, and Invigorating.

NO HOUSEHOLD OR TRAVELLERS' BAG SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

IN HOT OR FOREIGN CLIMATES ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' is INVALUABLE. It is the BEST and SIMPLEST preparation for regulating the action of the LIVER that has yet been discovered, and relieves the system of excess GOUTY, RHEUMATIC matter, the groundwork of FEVERS and other diseases, which, if retained, poisons the blood, and produces the most disastrous consequences. It allays nervous excitement, and restores the nervous system to its proper condition by NATURAL MEANS.

The effect of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' upon any DISORDERED, SLEEPLESS and FEVERISH condition is SIMPLY MARVELLOUS. It is, in fact, NATURE'S OWN REMEDY, and an UNSURPASSED ONE.

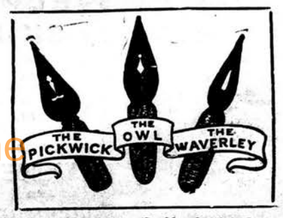
CAUTION.—See capsule marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' Without it you have a WORTHLESS IMITATION. Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

THE BOONS AND BLESSINGS.

Recommended by 3007 Newspapers.

"They are a Treasure." *Standard.*

Sold by all Stationers.



"The Waverley Pen is a Treasure." *Standard.*

"The Owl Pen is par excellence the Ladies' Pen." *Court Journal.*

"The Pickwick Pen embodies an improvement of great value." *Engineer.*

They come as a boon and a blessing to men. The Pickwick, the Owl and the Waverley Pen.

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NOTICES.

Stephens'

The Violet Black and the Blue Black are the best Copying Inks for India.

Stephens' GUM

Sticks Quickly and Permanently Never Ferments or Moulds

THE CELEBRATED "LYNX" POCKET FIELD GLASSES.

Rs. 25.

These widely-known Binocular Field and Race Glasses are achromatic, and in finish, power, and sharpness of definition excel those of all other makers at the same price. A quantity of cheap showy rubbish is sent out to India, and doubtless finds a market, but the Lynx" is a good useful Glass, and measures only 4⅞ inches by 2¾ inches.

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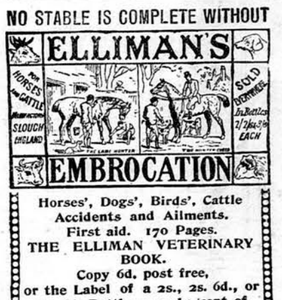
NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT



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FOR ACHES AND PAINS Rub In Elliman's

For Rheumatic Pains, Lumbago, Sprains, Bruises, Fresh Cuts, Sore Throat from Cold, Chest Colds, Neuralgia from Cold, Stiffness from Severe Exercise

Bottles, 8½d., 1/1½, 2/9, 4/- Jars—11/- and 22/-

Prepared only by— ELLIMAN, SONS & CO., Slough, Eng.

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Possesses the following Distinctive Merits:

DELICACY OF FLAVOR. SUPERIORITY IN QUALITY. GRATEFUL and COMFORTING to the NERVOUS or DYSPEPTIC.

NUTRITIVE QUALITIES UNRIVALLED.

YOUR GROCER AND STOREKEEPER SELL IT.

Sold only in ½ lb. and 1 lb. Tins.

Prepared by JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

EPPS'S COCOA.

APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

Superseding Bitter Apple, Pil Cochia, Pennyroyal, &c

Obtainable from BENSON & Co., Bombay and Poona, and all Chemists.

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BENEDICTINE

Possessing most powerful Germ killing Properties.

The BENEDICTINE liqueur is beneficial to health owing to its spirituous foundation being composed only of eau-de-vie of the very purest quality.

Its principal characteristics may be summed up as follows :—

Distinctness of taste, richness of flavour and a delicious bouquet improving with age. Moreover, the fact has never been disputed, that when diluted with water, the liqueur is possessed of great *antiapoplectic, aperient, digestive* and *antispasmodic qualities.*

Many celebrated doctors and literary men both in France and other countries have given the liqueur the brilliant testimony of their appreciation, as may be seen by the following letters :—

..... Those of my readers who have confidence in my culinary recommendations, and I trust they are many, will do well to note that I prefer BENEDICTINE to all other liqueurs.

ALEXANDRE DUMAS.

..... At a time when the luxuries of the table are sought after on all sides, I do not hesitate to acknowledge and recommend BENEDICTINE as the queen of liqueurs, now to be seen on any table. It is found and appreciated alike in restaurants, in private families, and on the tables of princes.

H. DE PENE.

..... We place BENEDICTINE upon our tables for its excellent flavour and delicate perfume, without thinking at this dainty is a powerful specific, a liqueur most efficacious for promoting digestion and the regular circulation of the blood.

TIMOTHEE TRIMM.

After meals we know of nothing more agreeable than a small glass or two of BENEDICTINE. It perfumes the breath, delights the palate, promotes digestion, and is a powerful aid to an inactive or overloaded stomach. During an epidemic, and for combating the evil effects of an impure atmosphere, its curative action is indisputable. At the beginning of last autumn we had occasion to appreciate the full value of this liqueur, and we are now happy to give it our highest praise.

Dr. MALLET.

We place all our confidence in the hygienic properties of BENEDICTINE. Invalids and those who suffer from diseases of the respiratory organs, headaches, etc., and who cannot take other liqueurs, can safely make BENEDICTINE their favourite drink as a finish to their meals.

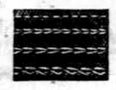
Dr. ACHILLE PEQUEUR.

I consider your excellent liqueur invaluable to the old who so frequently suffer from indigestion and attacks of biliousness which often prove fatal. BENEDICTINE has long been well known to me, and it was with great readiness that I ordered our religious and my head resident doctor to administer it as a cordial according to your directions.

Dr. J. ROUX DE BRIGNOLLES,
Medecin en chef
de l'Hospice de la Charité de Marseille.

LADIES!!

HAVE you heard of the NEW DISCOVERY ?
No, what is it ?
TRIPLE-SEWING MACHINES,
With all the Latest Improvements.
Simple to work, Elegant in Design, Strong and Durable.
The Days of the Old Sewing Machines are done.
Progress is the order of the day.
The TRIPLE-SEWING MACHINES give three kinds of Stitch :—



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Buying Agents wanted.

RUSTOMJI ARDESHIR & CO.,
SEWING MACHINE & CYCLE AGENTS.
CHIEF OFFICE IN INDIA :—
4, CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

A New Era in Cod Liver Oil Manufacture.

We are indebted to recent scientific researches for the revelation of the no less surprising than important fact, that of all the Cod Liver Oil hitherto produced not a particle has been really pure, even when claimed to be "the purest"; however pure the source, the oil *must* by the present system of manufacture always be contaminated with decomposition products of its own fats, hence the nauseating and "repeating" properties.

With full knowledge of the cause Peter Möller soon found the remedy, and having remodelled his factories in accordance with the requirements of the new discoveries, he has now adopted a new system of manufacture which, for the first time in the history of this invaluable remedy, produces *the* pure oil, very different from other oils: easy to take, easy to digest, and quite free from the tendency to create unpleasant eructations.

THIS NEW OIL IS KNOWN AS

PETER MOLLER'S
HYDROXYL-FREE
COD LIVER OIL.

The Lancet, June, 8th, 1895 :—"It is now known that Cod Liver Oil can be prepared, not only free from objectionable taste, but also *free* from the *tendency* to cause *unpleasant eructations.*" This latter very disagreeable property has been removed by MÖLLER'S NEW PROCESS.

The Chemist and Druggist (London), May 1st, 1897:—MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—"It would be difficult to speak too highly of this oil; the taste marks the advantage of the hydroxyl-free process, one scarcely—not realising to be an oil. The absence of eructation we have again tested and proved."

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THE ONLY RELIABLE DISINFECTANTS ARE
CALVERT'S No. 5 FLUID CARBOLIC,
In 8 and 16 oz. Ribbed Bottles at 1/- and 1/6 each; also ½, ¼ and 1 gallon Tins, at 2/6, 4/- and 6/6.
The quality adopted as Standard Disinfectant by the British Government after bacteriological tests: and
CALVERT'S CARBOLIC POWDER,
In 6d., 1/- & 1/6 Dredgers; 7 & 14 lb. Tins (to refill Dredgers), 2/6 & 5/- each.
Guaranteed to contain 15 per cent of CALVERT'S No. 5 CARBOLIC (the Strongest Disinfectant known), and lightly sprinkled through a dredger it is the cheapest and most effective preparation.
WILL NOT CLOG PIPES OR DRAINS.
Can be obtained at Chemists, Storekeepers, &c., but be sure that you get "Calvert's," and refuse imitations.
F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, England.
Awarded 80 Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT

(the Original),
Signed J. v. Liebig in Blue,
KEEPS FOR ANY TIME IN ANY CLIMATE.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be
The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS:

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Physician to the Westminster Hospital.
"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.
"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients vomited they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE, Esq., M.R.C.S.,
Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.
"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

DR. R. G. CROFT,
Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."
"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS'S Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signature.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,
ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., Limited, 270, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH.

SCRUBB'S CLOUDY AMMONIA
FLUID

MARVELLOUS PREPARATION.
Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates. Cleans Plate and Jewellery.
For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.
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"The Wine Shippers of the East."

Napier Johnstone's Whisky.

Brodie & Co.'s & The Camuslynie Whiskie.
C. P. & Co.'s Clarets, Burgundies,
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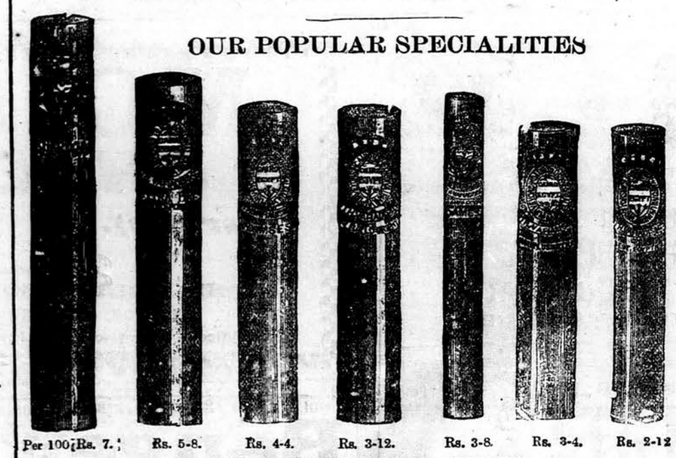

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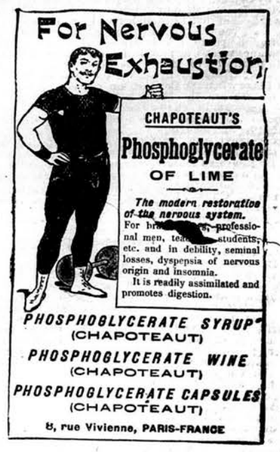
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